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20	108 0	191 10	431 0	*736 0	*1,022 0
30	112 0	211 0	464 10	*819 0	*1,167 0
40	124 0	232 0	525 10	*939 10	*1,343 10
50	147 0	276 10	*636 10	*1,126 0	.....
60	197 10	372 0	*836 10	.....	.....

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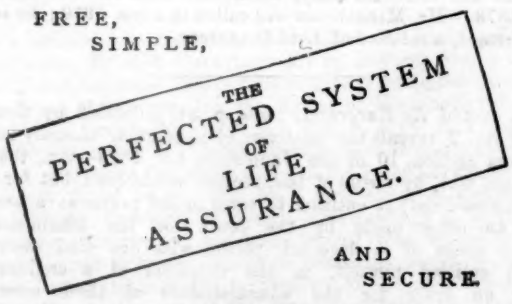

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The Hon. Mr. Justice KEKEWICH.
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The Solicitors' Journal and Reporter.

LONDON, APRIL 19, 1890.

CURRENT TOPICS.

LORD JUSTICE BOWEN was able on Thursday last to take his seat in Court of Appeal No. 2. His lordship appears to be in excellent health.

THE SHORTENED ROAD to the bar, opened up to solicitors by the new Consolidated Regulations of the Inns of Court, is not likely to remain untraversed. We understand that no fewer than fourteen solicitors have already given notice, at Lincoln's-inn alone, of their intention to seek call to the bar.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Justice KAY has not as yet returned to his duties in court, it is reported on good authority that the learned judge is steadily progressing towards convalescence. Two or three weeks is the time mentioned as likely to elapse before his return, but, having regard to the short duration of the present sittings, it appears possible that his absence will be prolonged over the Whitsuntide Vacation.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that the Treasury officials have taken alarm at the fact of a considerable reduction existing in the amount of the fees of court since the scale was revised in 1884. Inquiries have been set on foot with a view of ascertaining where precisely the falling off arises, and it is probable that, after a short interval, the present scale of fees of court will be revised. One cause for the reduction may no doubt be traced to the adoption, in a vast number of instances, of originating summonses for obtaining relief which was formerly only to be obtained in an action or by petition. Summonses of this class are adjourned to be argued in court in large numbers, and it frequently happens that as much time is taken up in hearing one of these as it takes to try an action. The fee on issuing an originating summons is ten shillings, and the fee on the order is ten shillings, while the fee on setting down an action for trial is two pounds, and the fee on the order is one pound. If it is necessary to make any alteration in the existing scale, an opening here presents itself for the exercise of a discreet amendment.

WE PRINT elsewhere an able and careful report by a special committee of the Incorporated Law Society on the Companies (Winding-up) Bill, 1890. The committee draw attention in the forefront of their observations to the change which appears to be contemplated in the judicial and administrative staff by whom liquidations of companies are now conducted, and most properly suggest that the nature of the change should be stated in the Bill, and not left to be carried out by rule; and we are particularly glad to see their remark that "The Bill leaves far too wide and important matters to be provided for by general rules. The evils of this mode of framing Bills in outline, and leaving the substance to an uncontrolled authority, acting without due previous criticism and publicity, have already been universally condemned, and the subject dealt with by the present Bill is especially one which should not be so treated." The fact is that we have entered on an epoch in which the function of certain legislators seems to be simply to devise new and untried machinery to do work which, with some amendment of the old machinery, would be perfectly well done.

Legislation nowadays is made to serve for the creation of new staffs of officials and the exaltation of the powers of the Rule-Making Cadi.

We understand that the following is the new procedure directed in the Queen's Bench Division for the purpose of enforcing awards under submissions to arbitration pursuant to section 12 of the Arbitration Act, 1889:—The application is to be made by summons to a master in chambers, and the applicant is to produce before the master the original award (or a duplicate thereof), together with a copy (*both* to be verified by affidavit), intituled, "In the Matter of an Arbitration between ——, &c." The verified copy of the award must be subsequently filed in the Writ, &c., Department of the Central Office on issuing execution. The master's order (which will sufficiently indicate the form of the above-mentioned summons) will be as follows, subject to any necessary variations:—

> "On hearing, &c., and on reading the affidavit of —— filed herein, and the award [or duplicate award] therein referred to, it is ordered that A. B., the applicant, be at liberty to enforce the said award in the same manner as a judgment to the same effect."

On this subject it will be remembered that under rule 7 (ord. 42, r. 31*a*) of the Rules of the Supreme Court of December, 1889, an award may, with the leave of the court or a judge (*i.e.*, master), and on such terms as may be just, be enforced at any time, though the time for moving to set it aside has not elapsed; and that, with regard to the application by summons towards obtaining an order, in the terms above given, for liberty to enforce the award, it would be advisable to add to the summons the usual paragraph for payment of the costs of the application to the applicant.

Perhaps the most interesting portion of the recently-issued annual statement of the Bar Committee is that which relates to the recent appointment, by Lord Coleridge, of revising barristers in London, Westminster, and Middlesex, and the metropolitan boroughs. The correspondence which has taken place between the honorary secretary of the committee and the Lord Chief Justice is set out at length, and is given by us in another column. With all respect for the Lord Chief Justice, we think that the tone and terms of his letter are, to speak mildly, regrettable. They savour of the Supreme Being addressing black beetles. We think that, on reflection, Lord Coleridge will remember that he was for many years a member of the body whose representatives he ceremoniously snubs, and that probably he was then not less keen than they are now in respect for precedent and custom. The ground of complaint is that the Lord Chief Justice has been disregarding the well-established practice as to the appointment to the above-mentioned revising barristerships of members of the chancery bar. It is true, as he points out, that "the power and duty of making these appointments are given to the Lord Chief Justice by Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council." By 6 & 7 Vict. c. 18, s. 28, "the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench shall, in the month of July or August in every year, appoint so many barristers as he shall deem necessary to revise the lists of voters for that year for the county of Middlesex, and for the City of London, the City of Westminster, and the several boroughs in the County of Middlesex." A subsequent part of the same section limited the number (except as afterwards provided) of revising barristers for the above-named districts and places to three. Section 29 gave power to the Lord Chief Justice to appoint additional revising barristers in case of death, illness, absence, or insufficiency of number. Now from 1843, when this statute was passed, till 1883, there is, we believe, so far as those who have looked into the matter can ascertain, no instance of any barrister practising at the common law bar having been appointed to revise any list of voters for what we may call the metropolitan districts. If this is not a well-established practice, it is difficult to say what can be one; and there is no allegation of any inefficiency in the revising barristers appointed during these forty years.

The thin end of the wedge was introduced about six years ago. According to a statement which has been furnished to us, it appears that in 1883 the three revising barristers were Messrs. O. J. Williamson, Algernon Bathurst, and J. N. Goren, each described in the *Law List* of that year as "equity draftsman and conveyancer." In 1884 we believe Mr. Goren was ill—at any rate Mr. Robert Wallace (North-Eastern Circuit and West Riding of Yorkshire and Leeds Sessions) was appointed in his place. In 1885, Mr. Wallace having been elected a member of Parliament, Mr. John Macdonell (described as "parl. dr., S. East. Circ., Surrey Sess.") was chosen in his stead. In this year also Mr. L. L. Shadwell (described as "conv. and eq. dr., Oxford Circ., Worcester Sess.") was appointed as an additional reviser. The change in the recognized practice of forty years did not pass unnoticed, but was the subject of a complaint to the Bar Committee at the end of 1885 or the beginning of 1886, on which followed some correspondence with Lord Coleridge, the result of which apparently satisfied the committee that in future the old practice would be recognized and followed. Throughout 1886, 1887, and 1888 Messrs. O. J. Williamson, Bathurst, Macdonell, and Shadwell were what may be called the regular revisers, and Mr. George Williamson (practising at the chancery bar), and another gentleman, were during the whole or part of this period additional revisers, the "additionals" being appointed either under section 29 of 6 & 7 Vict. c 18, or an Order in Council made under 36 & 37 Vict. c. 70, s. 3. By 49 & 50 Vict. c. 42, s. 2, it was provided that if at any time after any 5th of September it should be made to appear to one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State that the number of revising barristers was insufficient, he should signify such fact by notice under his hand to a judge sitting at chambers, who should thereupon appoint such number of duly qualified barristers as were specified in such notice to act as additional revisers. And under this section Mr. Justice Denman, in 1888, strictly following the well-established practice, appointed Messrs. F. G. Bagshawe, Robert Campbell, and L Gordon Robbins (all chancery men) as additional revisers. In 1889 Mr. Macdonell had been appointed a master of the Queen's Bench Division, and on the 6th of April, 1889, an Order in Council increased the number of revising barristers to be appointed for the county of Middlesex and for the City of London, and boroughs of such portions of the county of London as is situate north of the Thames, from three to eight, and on the circuits from eighty-two to ninety-one. In 1889 Messrs. Bagshawe, Campbell, and Robbins were left to take their holidays without being troubled with the revision of lists of voters, Messrs. O. J. Williamson, Bathurst, Shadwell, Wallace, and G. Williamson were reappointed, and three gentlemen, who had not previously revised, were appointed by Lord Coleridge—viz., Mr. W. Howland Roberts (described as "sp. pl., West. Circ., Devon and Exeter Sessions"), Mr. Frederic Coleridge Mackarness (described as of "Oxfd. Circ. and Sess. (Cape Bar)"), and Mr. W. F. Webster (of the chancery bar). Mr. Webster was called in May, 1882. Mr. Roberts was called in July, 1878. Mr. Mackarness was called in June, 1879; he is, we are informed, a relative of Lord Coleridge.

The case of *Re Hargreaves* (*ante*, p. 347), decided by Court of Appeal No. 2, reveals the existence of a singular anomaly resulting from section 10 of the Judicature Act, 1875—viz., that an annuitant who, by virtue of that section would (and but for that section would not) be entitled to come in and prove as a creditor under an order made by the court for the administration of the assets of a deceased person who has died insolvent, is not entitled himself, in the character of a creditor, to obtain an order for the administration of those assets so long as no payment of the annuity is in arrear. It will be remembered that section 10 provides that, "in the administration by the court of the assets of any person who may die after the commencement of this Act, and whose estate may prove to be insufficient for the payment in full of his debts and liabilities . . . . the same rules shall prevail and be observed as to the respective rights of secured and unsecured creditors, and as to debts and liabilities provable, and as to the valuation of annuities and future and contingent liabilities respectively, as may be in force for the time being under the law of bankruptcy with respect to the estates of persons adjudged bankrupt." In the present case a testator had entered into a covenant to pay to trustees during the life of his divorced wife an annuity of £500, to be held by

them upon trusts for the benefit of her and her children. The annuity was to be considered as accruing from day to day, but was to be paid by equal quarterly payments on the usual quarter days. At the death of the testator in October, 1889, no instalment of the annuity was in arrear. On the 13th of December the trustees issued an originating summons against the testator's executors for the administration of his estate, claiming to be creditors for the capital value of the annuity, which was, according to the Succession Duty Tables, £8,386. The instalment of the annuity due at Christmas, 1889, was duly paid by the executors. They admitted that, if the capital value was to be taken into account, the estate was insolvent. The other debts due amounted to £1,857, and the assets (after deducting funeral and other expenses) were worth only £4,349. It was clear, therefore, that, if the assets were being administered by the court, section 10 would apply, and the trustees would be entitled to prove, as in bankruptcy, for the capital value of the annuity. But were they, therefore, entitled, as creditors, to obtain an order for the administration of the estate? Both Mr. Justice NORTH and the Court of Appeal answered this question in the negative. Before the passing of the Judicature Act, the trustees, so long as the quarterly instalments of the annuity were duly paid, could not have sued the executors at law on the testator's covenant, nor could they have obtained an order for the administration of the estate. And the court held that section 10 did not confer any new right to bring an action for administration, but that it only regulated the mode of administration when an order for administration had been obtained. As Lord Justice LINDLEY said, the Legislature "had not interfered with the administration of assets, except in legal proceedings; out of court executors would have to administer the assets in the same way as before the Act." If an administration order had been made the trustees would have been entitled to prove for the value of the annuity; as it was, they were only entitled to payment of the instalments of the annuity as they became due. The result would clearly be this, that the other creditors would be paid in full, and in course of time, if the wife should survive, the fund applicable to the payment of the annuity would be exhausted. The court admitted that it was a strange thing that the rights of the annuitant should differ according as an order had or had not been made for the administration of the estate, but they did not see how to escape from this construction of the Act. It is difficult to believe that such a result was really intended by the Legislature; probably it was not foreseen. Now, however, that the blot has been detected it may be hoped (especially as one of the learned counsel engaged in the case is a member of the House of Commons) that the attention of the Legislature may be soon directed to the matter, and that an attempt may be made to put an end to this curious anomaly, and to render the law on the subject more consistent.

BY A CURIOUS coincidence the decision of the Divisional Court (HUDDLESTON, B., and GRANTHAM, J.) in *Gifford, Fox, & Co.* v. *Chard Union* has come just in time to give point to the discussion in the House of Commons on the Rating of Machinery Bill. By the Parochial Assessment Act (6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 96) it is clear that the subject of rating is "hereditaments," and it might have been supposed that only the strict value of the hereditament by itself was meant to be taken. But by a long series of decisions, of which *Laing* v. *Overseers of Bishop Wearmouth* (3 Q. B. D. 299) is the most striking, it has been settled that where there is machinery upon premises, which is essentially necessary for the business carried on there, and is intended to remain there permanently so long as the use of the premises remains the same, the value of such machinery must be taken into account in ascertaining the rateable value, even though the machinery is capable of being removed without injury to itself or the freehold. Such was the judgment delivered in the above case, upon a review of the previous cases, by a court consisting of COCKBURN, C.J., MELLOR and LUSH, JJ., and it was adopted by the Court of Appeal in *Tyne Boiler Works* v. *Overseers of Longbenton* (18 Q. B. D. 81). The recent case related to machinery used in a lace factory, and there was some attempt made to distinguish it from the machinery of the previous cases, but naturally without success. The matter is, of course, solely one for the Legislature, and from the time when it was clear what construction the courts put upon the law, it has been for the Legislature to consider whether the tax thus imposed on machinery is within their intention. From the course of the discussion so far, it appears that the answer to this will be in the negative.

ON THE SUBJECT of the recent correspondence in our columns on the discharge of a solicitor, and especially Mr. Dowse's letter (*ante*, p. 361) in reference to the inability of a solicitor himself to obtain the removal of his name from the record, a correspondent says: "Does not this point seem to need some action being taken to remedy the present state of affairs? Take the case of a client whose action might be of such a nature as to reasonably justify the solicitor in declining to consider him a client any longer. Until released by his client, the solicitor is apparently bound to continue to act, and renders himself liable to the penalties for negligence unless he gives complete professional attention to the client's interests. Incidentally I heard the other day of a case where the client was, *pendente lite*, imprisoned for a criminal offence, when the solicitor was placed in the awkward predicament indicated."

THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.

I.

FOR many years the question of the consolidation of the lunacy statutes has been a pressing one, and in the Act just passed it appears to have received a very satisfactory solution. The difficulty of the subject has been caused by the different classes of lunatics and the different statutes applicable to each. Thus there are (1) Chancery lunatics, or lunatics so found by inquisition; (2) lunatics not so found, but detained as private patients in licensed houses or elsewhere; (3) pauper lunatics; and (4) criminal lunatics. The condition of the first class has been governed hitherto by the Lunacy Regulation Acts of 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 70) and 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 86); of the second by the Lunacy Acts of 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100) and 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 96); and of the third by the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 97); while the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 111), was general in its provisions. The whole of these have now been repealed, together with a number of minor statutes, but the law relating to criminal lunatics is not affected.

The sweeping change thus made is associated also with the amendment of the law which was effected last year by means of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 41). This was based on the report of a Select Committee which was appointed in the years 1877 and 1878 to investigate the whole question of the lunacy laws. In the former year the evidence was taken and published in a large blue book of nearly 600 pages. In 1878 the report was issued. In this the committee stated that their attention had been mainly directed to three questions: first, whether a possibility existed of persons being unduly deprived of liberty by means of a false allegation of lunacy; secondly, whether persons properly detained were placed under restraint of a nature calculated to retard their cure and consequent discharge; thirdly, whether undue obstacles were opposed to their release when restored to sanity. As to all these matters there had been hints of grave abuses, but these were by no means substantiated by the evidence, and the committee therefore had merely to consider what further safeguards could be devised in order to remove even the faintest possibility of foul play. As to the first of the above points, they appear to have been dissatisfied with the system hitherto existing, under which the order for removal to an asylum was made by a private individual, but they were not equally clear as to the remedy. It had been suggested that for this purpose recourse should be had to a magistrate or other public officer, but they apprehended that the intervention of these would tend to become a merely ministerial act. In this, however, the Legislature have not agreed with them, and the most important part of the Act of last session was that which imposed upon a judicial authority the duty of deciding whether any person was to be confined as insane. The only exception exists in the case of "urgency orders," which are meant to deal with cases of incipient insanity where immediate treatment may result in a speedy cure. These, however, are only valid for seven days. The

Amendment Act was to have come into force on the 1st of May in the present year, but it has now been repealed and its provisions incorporated in the Consolidation Act, for which in turn the same date of commencement has now been assigned. This is divided into twelve parts, and in arrangement and language is a great improvement on any of the statutes which it repeals.

Part I.—Reception of lunatics.—One of the recommendations of the Select Committee was that the same procedure should apply to all lunatics, whether with or without property requiring protection, whether private patients or paupers, and whether conveyed to the lunatic wards of workhouses or to hospitals or asylums. Had this been adopted a great simplification of the law would have ensued, but, in view of the varying circumstances which arise, such a course was impossible, and it became necessary to continue the existing distinctions as to the preliminary dealings with lunatics of different classes. The main point of resemblance between the cases is that a reception order of some kind is now always required —an order, that is, issued by authority, in contradistinction to the former so-called order with regard to private patients, which was, in reality, simply a request made by a near friend or other person to the keeper of the asylum, asking him to receive the patient. Of these new reception orders, there are the following varieties:—

(*a.*) *Reception orders made on petition.*—The procedure last mentioned was based on section 4 of the Lunacy Act, 1853, which required that no person (not being a pauper) should be received into any licensed house without an order of some person, accompanied by a statement of certain particulars and by two medical certificates. The present Act, on the contrary, institutes a judicial authority, and requires an order for the reception of private patients to be made on petition to such authority. The persons intrusted with this authority are stated in section 9 to be a justice of the peace specially appointed in the manner defined in section 10, a judge of county courts, or a stipendiary or police magistrate, each respectively having jurisdiction in the place where the lunatic is. At the same time, it is provided by section 4 (1) that no reception order shall be made by a relative of the person applying for it, or of the lunatic, or of the husband or wife of the lunatic.

But while in the actual making of the order all influences of relationship are excluded, it is otherwise with the petition for the order, and, under section 5, this must be presented, if possible, by the husband or wife, or by a relative, of the alleged lunatic. If not, then the petition must state the reason, and also the connection of the petitioner with the alleged lunatic, and the circumstances under which he presents the petition. Further precautions are introduced by providing that the petitioner must be at least twenty-one years of age, that he has personally seen the alleged lunatic within fourteen days before the presentation of the petition, and he must undertake to visit him, either personally, or by a person specifically appointed for the purpose, once at least in every six months. The former law is continued in the provision of section 4 (2) that the petition is to be accompanied by a statement of particulars and by two medical certificates.

The procedure to be adopted on the presentation of the petition is prescribed in section 6, and is designed to make the interference of the judicial authority a reality. If everything is clear, an order may be made immediately on presentation of the petition, but otherwise a day for considering it is to be appointed, not more than seven days from the date of presentation, and, upon such hearing, an adjournment for any period not exceeding fourteen days is allowed for the procuring of further evidence or information. The judicial authority, moreover, on his own account, may make such further inquiries concerning the alleged lunatic as he may think fit, and may also, if he thinks it necessary, visit him. If a reception order is ultimately made, it becomes important to notice whether an examination of the lunatic by the judicial authority has taken place, for otherwise, under section 8, he is entitled to require this, only now it must be by some judicial authority other than the one which made the order. For this purpose the manager of the institution in which the lunatic has been placed is bound, within twenty-four hours of his reception, to give him notice of his right to an examination, and must ascertain whether he desires to exercise it. A manager who omits to do this is guilty of a misdemeanour. An exception is made, however, in cases where the medical officer of the institution signs a certificate that the exercise of the right will be prejudicial to the patient.

(*b*) *Urgency orders.*—As already stated, the Act introduces these orders for the first time, and gives them a limited validity. They are not made by the judicial authority, but, like the old orders, simply by a relative or friend. Section 11, by which they are regulated, requires that they should be made, if possible, by the husband or wife, or by a relative of the alleged lunatic. Otherwise, as in the case of petitions, the reason for the deviation must be stated. The order is to be accompanied by one medical certificate, and is to remain in force for seven days from its date, or, if a petition is pending, then until the petition is finally disposed of. The occasions on which an urgency order may be used are defined as those upon which "it is expedient, either for the welfare of a person (not a pauper) alleged to be lunatic, or for the public safety, that the alleged lunatic should be forthwith placed under care and treatment." The Select Committee reported that in Scotland a similar mode of proceeding upon an emergency certificate, signed by one medical man, was found to work well, and that it appeared from the evidence that the speedy treatment secured in this way was so efficacious that in many cases no further certificate was required, as the patient was discharged before the expiration of the three days during which it was valid. It may be presumed that the seven days of the new urgency order will be still more efficacious, though it may subject eccentric individuals to well-meant efforts to cure what their friends may be pleased to regard as incipient insanity.

(*c.*) *Reception after inquisition.*—Where a lunatic has been already so found by inquisition there is, of course, no necessity for the foregoing procedure, and, under section 12, an order for his reception in an institution for lunatics may be signed by his committee, or, where none has been appointed, by a master in lunacy.

(*d.*) *Summary reception orders.*—These contemplate three classes of lunatics—(1) lunatics not under proper care and control, or cruelly treated or neglected; (2) pauper lunatics residing at home; and (3) lunatics, whether pauper or not, wandering at large. These three classes are dealt with in sections 13, 14, and 15, which, with the subsequent sections to section 22, reproduce in a greatly improved form sections 67 and 68 of the Lunacy Asylums Act, 1853, and sections 2 and 3 of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1885. As to the first class, the initiative lies with the constables, relieving officers, and overseers of the parish within which the alleged lunatic, not being a pauper, and not wandering at large, is, and any of them, within three days of obtaining the requisite knowledge, is to lay an information before a justice specially appointed under the Act. He, with the assistance of two medical men, is to have the same power of making a reception order as if a petition had been presented. With regard to paupers and lunatics, whether pauper or not, wandering at large, the procedure is different. As to the former, the medical officer of the union takes the initiative, and reports to the relieving officer, who brings the alleged lunatic before a justice; as to the latter, this is done at once by a constable, relieving officer, or overseer. The justice, apparently, need not be one specially appointed as a judicial authority under the Act. Once before him, however, the procedure in each case is the same, and he may make a reception order upon the certificate of one medical man, together with such other evidence as he may require. Formerly, if an alleged pauper lunatic could not, on account of his health or otherwise, be brought before a justice, a clergyman was allowed to go to him with the relieving officer, and make the order. But now this is abolished, and it seems to be considered enough to continue to the justice, by section 17, the power of examining the alleged lunatic at his own home or elsewhere. As under the Amendment Act of 1885, an alleged lunatic may in urgent cases be removed to the workhouse, but proceedings under the present Act must then be taken within three days.

(*e.*) *Reception order by two commissioners.*—In addition to the above methods of detaining lunatics power is by section 23, conferred on any two or more commissioners in certain cases to make a reception order upon a single medical certificate. This may be done in regard to pauper lunatics and to alleged lunatics not in any institution or workhouse, and reproduces the provision of section 32 of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act, 1862.

The new Act thus defines at the outset all the various ways in which an alleged lunatic can be deprived of his liberty, and, although the uniformity desired by the Select Committee has not been obtained, the law has gained very considerably in perspicuity.

REPORTS OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the case of *Macdougall* v. *Knight*, just decided in the Court of Appeal, a curious attempt was made to remedy by a second action mistakes supposed to have been committed on the trial of the first. In 1884 judg met was delivered by North, J., in an action brought by Macdougall against Knight & Son, and passages occurred in it which reflected on the plaintiff. Subsequently, the defendants, who were auctioneers at Bath, and against whom certain charges had been made, published the judgment as a pamphlet, and circulated it among their customers, but they did not publish the evidence upon which it had been founded. Thereupon the plaintiff brought an action for libel against them, and at the hearing the jury found that the pamphlet contained a fair, accurate, and honest report of the judgment, and that it had been published without malice. Upon these findings judgment was entered for the defendants. An application for a new trial on the ground of misdirection was made to the Divisional Court, and, failing there, was taken to the Court of Appeal (17 Q. B. D. 636). The main question argued was whether the report of a judgment was privileged, or whether, in order to secure the benefit of privilege, there must be a fair report of the trial as a whole. Upon this the court held in favour of the defendants that, provided there were no malice, privilege attached to the publication of the report of a portion of a case only, and the decision appeared to be based partly upon *Lewis* v. *Levy* (E. B. & E. 537), and partly upon the established practice of newspapers. In that case an action was brought against the *Daily Telegraph* for publishing in separate parts an account of criminal proceedings which took place on three separate days, and it was held that these were privileged, but in relying upon this the Court of Appeal did not advert much to the distinction between newspapers and private individuals, and regarded the law generally as based upon the desirability of giving publicity to legal proceedings.

In the House of Lords, where the case was next taken (14 App. Cas. 194), the result was unfortunate, and the law lords declined to decide the interesting and important point thus raised. In the pleadings the defendants had stated, by way of defence, that the pamphlet contained a fair report of the judgment, and upon this, with other statements, the plaintiff joined issue. This, too, was the issue which the judge at *Nisi Prius* said he was going to leave, and actually did leave, to the jury. Hence it was said that the plaintiff ought to have at once suggested that the real question was whether the pamphlet contained a fair report of the trial as a whole, or, at any rate, that after the verdict he ought to have asked for judgment on the ground that the defence was bad. The Lord Chancellor said the former was the right course; Lord Bramwell appears to have favoured the second. In any case it was held that the plaintiff had missed his chance, and, upon the point which had been raised, they both expressly refused to give an opinion. The Lord Chancellor said he was not prepared to admit that a judgment must necessarily be privileged, and he thought there was no presumption one way or the other as to whether a judge's judgment does or does not give such a complete and substantially accurate account of the matters upon which he is adjudicating as to bring it within privilege. And Lord Bramwell remarked that he was by no means prepared to say that, under the circumstances, there was not a cause of action on the part of the plaintiff against the defendants for libel for the publication of the judgment unaccompanied by the evidence. It may also be noted that the Lord Chancellor contemplated with apparent equanimity the possibility of putting before a jury both the judgment and the evidence, and asking them whether the judgment did truly represent all the evidence.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising, perhaps, that the plaintiff thought that if he could bring his case to trial again he might meet with better success, at any rate, if he could carry it once more as far as the House of Lords. For this purpose he hit upon the expedient of selecting some different passages out of the pamphlet from those previously relied upon, and on these started a new action for libel. At the outset both the master, and then Grantham, J., dismissed it as being frivolous and vexatious, but in the Divisional Court he met with the first gleam of success in the protracted litigation, and Lord Coleridge, C.J., and Mathew, J., permitted him to proceed upon giving an undertaking to pay the costs of the former action. Against that decision the present appeal was brought. The Divisional Court appear to have been influenced by the case of *Brunsden* v. *Humphrey* (53 L. J. Q. B. 476), where separate actions were allowed to be brought, arising out of the same act of negligence. A cab and a cabman had both been hurt in a collision. The cabman sued first for damage to his cab, and, at a later time, when personal injuries had developed themselves, for damage to himself, and it was held that distinct rights, one of property, the other of personal safety, had been infringed, and that he had separate causes of action in respect of each. But clearly this had no bearing on the present case, where the extracts relied on in each action were all out of the same publication, and it would be, as Fry, L.J., said, impossible to assess the damages separately in respect of each. More important was the consideration of the effect to be given to the remarks of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Bramwell above referred to, and as to how far they could be regarded as throwing any doubt on the law as laid down in the Court of Appeal. Upon this the Master of the Rolls especially was very emphatic, and protested against the idea that the judgment of a judge could, with any propriety, be submitted to a jury in order for them to state whether it was fairly based upon the evidence. To his mind there was always a presumption that a judgment was so based, and consequently its publication was privileged.

It must be admitted, of course, that the law is not altered by mere doubts expressed in the House of Lords, especially in cases where, like the present, the party who was interested in removing such doubts has not been heard; and the Court of Appeal acted naturally enough in reiterating the view of the law which they had previously adopted. Moreover, from the manner in which the House of Lords treated the case, it is probable that they would have viewed with disfavour an attempt to raise over again questions for which they considered the time had gone by. At the same time, it is by no means clear that detached reports, which are natural enough in the case of newspapers publishing daily reports of proceedings, are equally defensible when published after the trial by private individuals, and, sooner or later, the House of Lords will have to determine whether the view of the law, as to which the Court of Appeal is so certain, is, after all, correct.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE LISTS OF CASES AT NISI PRIUS.

April 16, 1890.

Mr. Erle presents his compliments to the editor of The Solicitors' Journal, and, by permission of the Lord Chief Justice of England, begs the favour of the publication of the accompanying letter.

"April 11th, 1890.

"My dear Erle,

"I have been thinking a great deal over the matter of the Lists, and the separation of the odd and even numbers, which was so warmly pressed upon me by some Barristers and Solicitors, certainly entitled to be treated by the Chief Justice with great respect. But after hearing much, and considering the matter as carefully as I can, I am satisfied that the system has broken down. I always, I confess, believed that it would break down; for the objections to it were not theoretical but practical, and its advocates seemed to me either not to appreciate them, or certainly to be unable to meet them. Barristers and Solicitors are, no doubt, to be much considered; and I hope I have never shewn any disinclination to consult their interests. But the Chief Justice is bound to consider not only, perhaps not chiefly, the interests of Barristers and Solicitors; he must consider, in the first place, the suitors. It was due to the Barristers and Solicitors to give the system they asked for a fair trial; it is due to the suitors to put an end to a system which adds cruelly to their expenses and delays, with the slightest possible countervailing advantage, if any, to Barristers and Solicitors. It is my desire, therefore, that the old system be reverted to from the beginning of the Easter Sittings. If an example is needed of the truth of what I say, the last case which Lord Justice Fry was good enough to try shews the delays and expense inevitable from a system of keeping a particular set of cases in one Court when they might be disposed of in another.

"There is another matter on which I wish you for the future to apply the system now in use in the case of all other causes to the causes the venue of which is London. There is, and can be, no conceivable reason why the London causes (so called), in addition to the exceptional advantages already enjoyed by the parties to them, should have the system of delay and inconvenience created by one Court alone dealing with one class of cases applied to them. For the future, therefore, let the two London Courts both take Special Juries and afterwards Common Juries till the List is disposed of. This is

the result of careful consideration, and I wish it to be at once carried into effect.

"Believe me to be yours very sincerely,
"COLERIDGE."

REVIEWS.

ROMAN LAW.

OUTLINE OF ROMAN HISTORY FROM ROMULUS TO JUSTINIAN (INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS OF THE TWELVE TABLES, THE INSTITUTES OF GAIUS, AND THE INSTITUTES OF JUSTINIAN); WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DECAY OF ROMAN JURISPRUDENCE. By DAVID NASMITH, Q.C., LL.B. Butterworths.

The title of this work of itself affords some indication of the difficult task undertaken by its learned author, who, in the volume before us, presents the reader with an outline of Roman history and jurisprudence from Romulus to Justinian, which to the student will be invaluable, and is not without interest and utility even to the ripe scholar. Rightly judging that the study of Roman history apart from Roman law, or of Roman law apart from Roman history, is a most unscientific and imperfect method to adopt, Mr. Nasmith has, in his outline, made that which is ordinarily understood as Roman history to go hand in hand with the chronological changes in Roman law, thus enabling those who consult his work to trace causes and effects, and not merely to ascertain the various events and incidents which constitute Roman history.

It is difficult to judge of the merits of the present work, upon which it is evident that both time and labour have been ungrudgingly bestowed, by a cursory perusal of its pages. The author's treatment of his subject merits, and will doubtless receive, from his readers, that careful study which alone can do justice to it and enable them to appreciate the design and scope of his work. The volume before us is divided into three separate parts—namely, The Outline, The Institutes of Gaius, and The Institutes of Justinian. The outline occupies some 200 pages, and consists of twelve chapters, in which the reader is made acquainted with all that is important in Roman history and jurisprudence during the three periods known as the Regal, the Republican, and the Imperial. In order that every period and event may be kept chronologically accurate a skeleton chronometrical chart of Roman history has, with infinite pains and ingenuity, been prepared by the industrious author. There is also provided a most useful map of the Roman empire, divided into squares, each of which contains a number, by reference to which the situation of any place mentioned in the text can, without difficulty, almost instantaneously be discovered by the reader. The chart and map are placed in the pocket of the back cover of the volume.

The translation of Gaius is, we are informed, derived from the text; the translations of M. Pellat, published in 1844; Dr. Abdy's Gaius, published in 1870; and Mr. Poste's Gaius, published in 1885; while that of Justinian is the translation published by Dr. George Harris in 1811, which the author prefers to any other. Mr. Nasmith's comparison of the Institutes of Gaius with those of Justinian leads him to the conclusion that whereas Gaius was a jurist, in the true sense of the term, the author of the Institutes of Justinian was not. Without disputing this proposition, we would observe that any comparison between the two jurists is rather to be deprecated, seeing that, unquestionably, the Institutes of Gaius formed the basis of those of Justinian, who, as pointed out by Mr. Sanders in his introduction to Justinian's Institutes, has followed the order in which Gaius treats his subject, and has adopted his exposition of law, so far as it was applicable to the times in which the Institutes of Justinian were composed.

The table of contents will be found to satisfy the most exacting requirements. To facilitate reference, the page, and, where possible, the date to each event therein recorded is given. There are two indices at the end of the volume—namely, an alphabetical geographical index and a general alphabetical index, both of which appear to have been carefully prepared.

Mr. Cecil Mercer has been appointed joint official receiver, in conjunction with Mr. Alfred Ewen, of Luton, at the Northampton Bankruptcy Court. Mr. Mercer is at present the official receiver for the Greenwich, Wandsworth, Croydon, Reading, Newbury, and Windsor Courts, and he now takes also the receiverships at Barnet, Edmonton, and Brentford. Mr. Ewen, who holds the post of official receiver at Luton, Hertford, and St. Albans, is appointed receiver at Bedford. The vacancies at Northampton and Bedford were caused by the resignation of Mr. Carter Mitchell.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LAW SOCIETY CLUB.

[*To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.*]

Sir,—As a member of the Law Society, I have received notice of a motion to be made at their meeting of the 25th inst. to increase the annual subscription to the club from £5 5s. to £6 6s.

May I call the attention of your readers to this proposition, and to the following amendment I intend to move:—

"That the annual subscription to the club henceforth *be reduced to* £1 1s."

Considering the occupation by the club, on present terms, paying "no rent" for same, to be an usurpation of the just rights of the society, may I ask the attendance and support at such meeting of such members of the society as agree with my amendment?

Dulwich, April 16. JAMES WALTER.

[*To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.*]

Sir,—I observe in your columns that Mr. John Hunter (whether a member of the club or not, I do not know) will at the general meeting of the Incorporated Law Society, to be held on the 25th inst., move a resolution to effect an increase in the annual subscription of members of the club, according to whether they are certificated solicitors or not.

I have always considered this club an illegal institution, and a terrible drag upon the finances of the society.

But may I ask the club, through your columns, for information which will enable the members of the society (numbering many thousands) to form a wise judgment upon the merits of this motion, emanating, I presume, from the club, which numbers only a few hundred members?

What is the income of the club? What the expenditure? Is it in debt? Does it propose to pay rent to the society?

The members of the society are entirely in the dark about this club. CHARLES FORD.

Outer Temple, W.C.

KEARLEY v. THOMSON AND ANOTHER.

[*To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.*]

Sir,—In your report of this case (*ante*, p. 361) you state that the plaintiff entered into communication with the defendants in order to procure easy terms for Clark. You will allow me to state that there is no foundation whatever for such statement. The object of paying the money was by the plaintiff himself alleged to be for a personal benefit to him. The shorthand notes confirm what I say, and I shall be happy to place them at your disposal. It was unfortunate for my clients that the facts did not come out at the trial. This was due to the strong view the judge took that the plaintiff had no case.

I have written the foregoing as solicitor for the defendants, and ask you now, as a lawyer, to let me refer to the remarks on the case at page 374. You suggest that the case of *Hastelow* v. *Jackson* (8 B. & C. 221) is analogous to the case of *Taylor* v. *Bowers*. I venture to think that this is not so. Money deposited with a stakeholder on contracts of wager rests on a totally different ground, and it is clear that the party who has paid such money to the stakeholder is entitled to recover it back, not by virtue of the illegal contract, but as money had and received for his benefit by his agent, the stakeholder. The same power which created the agency can put an end to it. Therefore, at any time before the agent has parted with the money, his principal can revoke his authority, and this revocation cannot be got rid of by the agent paying over the money to the third party. Of course, if such payment is made before the revocation, the principal could not get it back.

April 14. SOLICITOR FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

The following are the arrangements made by the judges of the Probate and Divorce Division for hearing causes during the ensuing Easter Sittings—viz.:—Causes for hearing before the court itself will be taken on Wednesday [the 16th inst.] and following days—probate first, undefended divorce second, and defended divorce cases third. Special jury causes will be taken on Wednesday, May 7, and following days, probate cases being heard first and divorce causes afterwards. Common jury causes will be proceeded with on Wednesday, May 14, and following days—probate first and divorce afterwards. A divisional court will sit on Monday, May 5. Summonses will be heard in chambers at 10.15, and motions will be heard in court at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and every succeeding Tuesday during the sittings.

CASES OF THE WEEK.

Court of Appeal.

HAMLYN & CO. v. THE GRIENDTSVEEN CO.—No. 2, 16th April.

PRACTICE — LEAVE TO SERVE WRIT OUT OF JURISDICTION — BREACH OF CONTRACT TO BE PERFORMED WITHIN JURISDICTION—R. S. C., XI., 1 (*e*).

This was an appeal against the refusal of a divisional court of the Queen's Bench Division (Lord Coleridge, C.J., and Fry, L.J.) to allow service of notice of the writ in the action out of the jurisdiction. The question was, whether the breach of contract in respect of which the plaintiffs desired to sue had taken place in this country or in Holland, out of the jurisdiction of the court. Rule 1 of order 11 provides that "Service out of the jurisdiction of a writ of summons, or notice of a writ of summons, may be allowed by the court or a judge whenever" (*inter alia*) "(*e*) the action is founded on any breach or alleged breach within the jurisdiction of any contract, wherever made, which, according to the terms thereof, ought to be performed within the jurisdiction, unless the defendant is domiciled or ordinarily resident in Scotland or Ireland." The defendant company carried on business at Rotterdam, and the contract on which the action was to be founded was for the supply by them to the plaintiffs of 5,200 tons of "moss litter." The contract was entered into in August, 1889, at Rotterdam, verbally between a member of the plaintiffs' firm and the defendant company. It was afterwards confirmed by the following letter, dated August 21, written by the defendants to the plaintiffs: "We hereby confirm having sold to you 5,200 tons of moss litter, to be shipped 100 tons a week, from October 1, 1889, till September 30, 1890, in two shipments of about 50 tons per week, at the price of 22s. 9d. c.i.f."—(*i. e.*, cost, insurance, and freight paid),—"London, Thames; either fibrous or non-fibrous peat; bales of about 3cwt. or 2½cwt.; peat to be in good and marketable condition. Payment against one month's acceptance from month following delivery. Bills of lading to be made up and paid for in accordance with Rotterdam weights. We give you the option to send the peat where you like it; and if not for London, Thames, we will charge you 15s. 9d. f.o.b.—(*i. e.*, free on board) Rotterdam. In the event that we make contracts at lower figures for supply the whole year round, we will reduce to you accordingly." The action was for non-delivery of the litter. On an *ex parte* application in chambers Pollock, B., gave leave to the plaintiffs to serve notice of the writ upon the defendants in Holland. The defendants applied to the Divisional Court to set aside this order and the service of notice effected under it, on the ground that upon the true construction of the contract it was to be performed by delivery of the litter to the plaintiffs at Rotterdam, and that, consequently, the breach of contract had taken place there, and there had not been any breach within the jurisdiction, and the rule did not apply. The Divisional Court set aside the order. Lord Coleridge, C.J., was inclined to think that the contract was for delivery at Rotterdam, but, at any rate, it was not clear that there had been a breach within the jurisdiction. Fry, L.J., was more strongly inclined to the opinion that the breach of contract took place at Rotterdam.

THE COURT (COTTON and LINDLEY, L.JJ.), affirmed the decision. COTTON, L.J., said that he doubted the propriety of serving foreigners out of the jurisdiction, unless the case came clearly within the rule. Indeed, he doubted the policy of serving persons who were not British subjects out of the jurisdiction at all. But that view had been departed from in the rules. In his opinion, leave to serve notice of the writ out of the jurisdiction ought not to have been given in the present case. There was a great deal in the contract in favour of the view that the breach had been committed out of the jurisdiction. The provision as to the insurance had an important bearing on the question. If the buyers were not interested in the safety of the goods during the voyage, such a provision would not, he thought, have been inserted in the contract. If the sellers had not performed their contract by putting the goods on board the ship, they would, in the event of the goods being lost on the voyage, be bound to supply other goods to the buyers. In his lordship's opinion, the general tenor of the contract was against the view that the delivery was to be in England. The words "to be in good and marketable condition" pointed to the condition of the litter when it was shipped, and the words "paid for in accordance with Rotterdam weights" meant, his lordship thought, "weights at Rotterdam." In his opinion there was not sufficient to shew that the breach was necessarily within the jurisdiction. The contract pointed the other way. LINDLEY, L.J., said that the more the letter of August 21 was studied, the more, he thought, it shewed that the vendors would perform their contract when the litter was shipped at Rotterdam. There were several indications in the letter that that was the right view, and the more the letter was looked at the more did the difficulties in its construction vanish.—COUNSEL, *Winch*, Q.C., *Bucgg*, and *Clarence Hamlyn*; *Channell*, Q.C., and *Macaskie*. SOLICITORS, *Vallance & Vallance*; *John Greenfield*.

High Court—Chancery Division.

ISSARD v. LAMBERT—Chitty, J., 15th April.

R. S. C., XXXVII., 21, 22; XXXVIII., 25—28—EVIDENCE TAKEN AFTER TRIAL — COMPLETION OF EVIDENCE — DELIVERY OF AFFIDAVITS AFTER CROSS-EXAMINATION COMPLETED.

In this case a motion was made by executors, defendants in an administration action, for leave to file further evidence under proceedings in chambers for an account, notwithstanding that the cross-examination of the plaintiff had taken place. The motion was opposed by the plaintiff, on the ground that the evidence should have been filed prior to the cross-examination. *Muir* v. *Kirby* (32 SOLICITORS' JOURNAL, 139), *Chifferiel* v. *Watson* (36 W. R. 806), and *Backhouse* v. *Alcock* (33 W. R. 407, 28 Ch. D. 669) were referred to.

CHITTY, J., said that no doubt, under ord. 37, rr. 21, 22, the court had a discretion in granting the leave now asked for. But the applicants submitted that it was their right to file the evidence in question. When the defendants obtained the order for cross-examination of the plaintiff they had been warned that they could only obtain the order on the footing that the evidence was closed. The chief clerk had, in chambers, refused to make the order now asked for, acting in accordance with the practice he (Chitty, J.) had always adopted. That practice was, not to allow an order to go for cross-examination until the affidavits were complete. Ord. 38, rr. 25—28, limiting times for filing affidavit evidence before the trial, supplied by analogy the practice which should be followed where evidence was taken after the trial under ord. 37, r. 21. Not that there was any hard and fast rule, for the judge had a discretion, and the parties also could agree between themselves. The analogy, however, existed, and by ord. 38, r. 26, a period of fourteen days after the plaintiff had filed and delivered his list of affidavits was given to the defendant in which to complete his evidence. In the present case the 24th of October was the date when the plaintiff completed his affidavits, and the fourteen days had expired months since, and he thought that the present case was one in which the rule should be strictly adhered to, without extending the discretion of the court to the applicants. The motion was dismissed, the plaintiff to have his costs in any event.—COUNSEL, *S. Eady*; *Romer*, Q.C., and *McSwinney*. SOLICITORS, *Minshall, Parry Jones, Woosnam, & Smith*, for *Martin Woosnam*, Newtown, Montgomeryshire; *Talbot & Queyle*, for *Talbot & Wood*, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

***Re* BROWN, PENROSE *v.* MANNING—North, J., 16th April.**

WILL—CONSTRUCTION—GIFT TO CHILDREN OF A.—WHETHER ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN CAN TAKE.

The question in this case was, whether, under a gift by will to the "children" of a named person, her illegitimate children could take, there being no other children of that person. The testatrix made her will in 1867, and thereby gave to her executors a sum of £2,000 stock, upon trust to pay the annual income arising therefrom to her niece, Martha M. (the wife of Walter John M.) for her life for her separate use, and, after her death, to pay the income to her said husband during his life, and, on the death of the survivor, to divide the capital equally between "all the children of my said niece, the same to be vested interests in such children on their respectively attaining twenty-one, and the interest arising therefrom in the meantime to accumulate for their respective benefit." The testatrix died in 1869. The niece died in 1889. Her husband died before her. At the date of the will she had eight children living, the youngest of whom was then six years old. She never had any other children. The children were, in fact, all illegitimate, she having lived with her husband as his wife for many years before her marriage to him, which took place shortly before the date of the will. At that date she was fifty years of age. There was evidence that the testatrix had always believed that the niece and her husband were married before they commenced living together; that the children were all legitimate; that she was intimately acquainted with the niece, and took great interest in her children, and that she had paid for their schooling. There was no evidence that the testatrix knew the exact age of the niece. The question was whether the eight children were entitled to the £2,000.

NORTH, J., held that he was bound by the authorities to decide that the illegitimate children could not take under the gift. It was possible that the niece might have had other children after the date of the will.—COUNSEL, *Everitt*, Q.C., and *Vernon R. Smith*; *Cozens-Hardy*, Q.C., and *Ingpen*; *Felix Davis*. SOLICITORS, *H. W. Walter & Son*; *Colling & Son*.

Bankruptcy Cases.

***Ex parte* DELMAR, *Re* HERREPATH & DELMAR—Q. B. Div., 16th April.**

BANKRUPTCY—PROOF—REJECTION BY TRUSTEE—PROOF BY SURETY—CONTINGENT LIABILITY—ESTIMATE—BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883, s. 37.

A question was raised in this case with regard to the right of a person who is in the position of a surety for the bankrupt to prove against the bankrupt's estate before he has been called upon to pay the money for which he is so liable. At the date of the receiving order the bankrupt was liable under a covenant in a deed bearing date August 23, 1886, to pay to a Mrs. Green during her life an annuity of £150 by quarterly payments, and in the event of her death to pay an annuity of £50 to each of her children until they reached the age of twenty-five years. By this deed the appellant, who was the father of the bankrupt, became surety for him for the payment of these annuities, and had paid a sum of £175, for which proof was allowed. The liability of the appellant as surety had also been valued at a sum of £1,411, but a proof tendered in respect of this sum was rejected by the trustee, on the ground that the creditor was not entitled to prove as surety until he had paid the debt, and, further, that he was not under any liability, and was in any case a secured creditor who had not realized or given up his security. The deed above referred to recited that on the death of a person named Walmesley, a sum of £15,000 in Consols was left by him to his daughter, who was the mother of the bankrupt, for life, and after her death to her husband, the present appellant, for his life, and after his death to such child as the mother might appoint. In 1886 the power of appointment was executed in favour of

the bankrupt, and the deed further recited that the bankrupt, being desirous of settling an annuity on Mrs. Green, charged his interest in the fund with the payment of the annuities, and that his father joined in the deed as surety, the fund being charged finally to indemnify the appellant against any payments which he might be compelled to make. In support of the appeal against the decision of the trustee rejecting the proof, it was contended that, although under previous Acts of Parliament it had been held that a surety could not prove until payment had been made, the words of section 37 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, were wide enough to include the present claim. On behalf of the trustee it was submitted that section 37 did not extend to the special subject of sureties, and it was also pointed out that in estimating the value of the liability for proof the actuary had not taken into account that at some future time there would be a fund available for payment of the annuities, and that the amount proved for was, therefore, incorrect.

CAVE, J., said that the creditor was entitled to prove for something, but the estimate which had been made could not be supported. There would be a declaration that the liability was a provable liability, and that there could be a proof of some kind tendered. That decision being given, the case must stand over for the parties to settle what the amount of the proof was to be.—COUNSEL, *Herbert Reed; Lane*, Q.C. SOLICITORS, *Richardson & Sadler; Travers, Smith, & Braithwaite.*

Re **ARTOLA HERMANOS**; *Ex parte* **CHALE**—C. A. No. 1, 1st April.

BANKRUPTCY—CONFLICT OF LAWS—FOREIGN BANKRUPTCY—SUBSEQUENT ENGLISH BANKRUPTCY—STAYING PROCEEDINGS—BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883 (46 & 47 VICT. c. 52), ss. 10, 109.

Appeal from Mr. Registrar Giffard refusing to stay proceedings in bankruptcy under section 109 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, and to discharge the appointment of the official receiver as *interim* receiver of the debtors' property under section 10, sub-section 1. There was also an appeal against a receiving order. The application was made upon the ground that there were prior proceedings in bankruptcy against the debtors in France, under which the applicant, Châle, had been appointed syndic (or trustee). The facts were as follows:—The firm of Artola Hermanos carried on business as bankers in Paris, London, and San Sebastian. There were five members of the firm, two being resident in London and three in Paris, all of them being Spaniards by birth. The deed of partnership, which was executed in London and Paris, provided that the partnership should continue for five years from the 1st of January, 1885; that the head office should be in Paris; and it stated that the firm elected its exclusive domicil in Paris. There was no evidence as to where the actual domicil of the partners was. On the 23rd of November, 1889, the London house suspended payment, and on the 28th of November the Paris house also suspended payment. On the 11th of December, Châle was appointed provisional syndic by the Tribunal de Commerce of the Seine, and the partners were declared bankrupts in Paris on the same day. On the 14th of December a circular was sent by the firm from Paris to all the creditors stating that the firm was compelled to suspend payment. On the 23rd of December Châle was appointed definitive syndic, and on the 2nd of January, 1890, a petition in bankruptcy was presented against the partners in England, the petitioning creditors being the London and Brazilian Bank, and the act of bankruptcy relied upon being the circular of the 14th of December. On the 3rd of January an order was made under section 10, sub-section 1, of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, appointing the official receiver *interim* receiver and ordering him to take possession of the assets in England. Châle, the French syndic, thereupon applied for an order discharging the appointment of the official receiver as *interim* receiver and staying all proceedings under the bankruptcy petition. The registrar refused the application and made a receiving order. Châle appealed.

THE COURT (Lord COLERIDGE, C.J., Lord ESHER, M.R., and FRY, L.J.), after taking time to consider, dismissed the appeal. Lord COLERIDGE, C.J., said that, as regards the appeal against the receiving order, there was unquestionably jurisdiction in the courts of this country to make the receiving order. The French syndic had no *locus standi* for interfering with the operation of the English court in collecting and administering the assets in this country. Secondly, as regards the application to stay the bankruptcy proceedings in this country, this was an application to the discretion of the court, the ground being that there were prior bankruptcy proceedings in France, there being large assets both in France and in England. The only case, however, in which the courts even intimate that they would stay proceedings, if necessary, was where one of the bankruptcies was going on in the country of the domicil of the bankrupt. In *Stein's case* (1 Rose, 462) the decision was put upon the question of domicil, and the principle seemed to be that, inasmuch as by an established fiction of law personal property followed the person, if it was considered that only one proceeding in bankruptcy was desirable, then the country of the domicil should be the country in which the proceedings should continue. The ground was that personal property, having no locality, followed the domicil of the owner. There was no evidence in the present case where the domicil of these debtors was. From their names it probably was in Spain. At any rate, there was no evidence that it was in France. That being so, without deciding what was to be done as to administering the assets after they had been collected, the application to stay proceedings here must fail. FRY, L.J., concurred. As to the appeal against the receiving order, it was clear that this court had jurisdiction to make it, because two of the debtors, within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition, ordinarily resided or had a place of business in England within section 6 (*d*) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883. No valid reason had been made out why a receiving order should not be made. On the contrary, the existence of assets to a large extent in England was a strong circumstance in favour of making a receiving order. Upon the merits, therefore, the receiving order ought not to be rescinded, but, at the same time, he (the Lord Justice) expressed a strong doubt whether the French syndic had any *locus standi* to oppose the receiving order. Next, as to the application to stay proceedings, there were three possible views as to the proper procedure of the court where there were concurrent bankruptcies. The first was that each forum was to administer the assets locally situated within its jurisdiction, each forum allowing all the creditors, wherever resident, to prove, applying the doctrine of hotch-pot so as to produce equality of distribution. It seemed that the decision of the House of Lords in *Ewing* v. *Orr Ewing* (9 App. Cas. 34, 10 App. Cas. 453) tended to establish a similar principle with regard to assets to be administered in an administration action. If that rule were to be applied, the present application must fail. The second view was that every other forum should yield to the forum of the domicil, and should act only in aid of the forum of the domicil. There was a great deal to be said in favour of that view, and, if that view were to prevail, the present application failed. The third view—and the only one in which the present application could be successful—was that the forum of the country in which the debtor had assets, and which first adjudicated in bankruptcy, although not the forum of the domicil, was entitled to claim the assets from the tribunals of the other countries in which the debtor had assets. That seemed to him quite unreasonable. There was this broad difference between such a view as that and yielding to the forum of the domicil: personal property followed the person, and from that it followed that the forum of the domicil had, by a fiction of law, a right by judgment to divest him of all personal property, and that judgment had universal validity and was capable of transferring personal property locally situated beyond the jurisdiction of that forum. Whereas the forum, not of the domicil, but of the country in which the debtor had assets, had no right to claim obedience to its judgment universally. Its judgment could not extend beyond the personal assets locally situated within its jurisdiction. *Stein's case* proceeded upon this ground: that the court of the domicil had the right to pronounce a universally valid judgment with regard to the personal property of the bankrupt. That was the principle underlying that case, though it was not easy to see what were the facts there upon which the court arrived at the finding as to the domicil. The appeal therefore failed. Lord ESHER, M.R., concurred. THE COURT gave leave to appeal to the House of Lords.—COUNSEL, *Finlay*, Q.C., *Sidney Woolf*, Q.C., and *Herbert Reed; Sir Richard Webster*, A.G., and *Muir Mackenzie; Everitt*, Q.C., and *F. C. Willis*. SOLICITORS, *Michael Abrahams, Son, & Co.; Solicitor to the Board of Trade; Bircham & Co.*

LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETIES.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.—The meeting of the society last Tuesday (Mr. Thos. Douglas presiding) was devoted to an address by Mr. F. K. Munton on "The establishment of a specially-constituted tribunal for the decision of commercial cases, comparing the French system with the proposals at present before Parliament." Mr. Munton, who was received with much applause, commenced by observing that he had accepted the invitation of the committee because he thought it ought to be regarded as a pleasure and a duty on the part of old members to come down once and again and take a prominent part in the business; one of the best means of maintaining the continuity of the society. He then proceeded to explain the history and character of the French commercial code, giving the outline of the practice in an ordinary action in the Tribunal of Commerce, from its inception at the instance of the huissier, its trial with the aid of the agréé (the ordinary counsel and solicitor in France being practically excluded up to this stage), the subsequent appeal to the Cour d'Appel, where the regular legal practitioners first intervened in commercial cases, and afterwards in the Cour de Cassation, the Supreme Court of Appeal, limited to points of law only. Mr. Munton explained the marked differences between the English and French professional arrangements, the mode of appointing the French merchant judges, their honorary services, and the general satisfaction with which the French people viewed the commercial tribunals, owing to the rights and liabilities being mostly regulated by easily understood codes, learned by boys at school as part of their education, a state of things which enabled Frenchmen to conduct their own cases in the smaller courts with astonishing clearness and ability. He then remarked on some important rules and regulations with regard to negotiable instruments, and the distinction between commercial and non-commercial cases in France. He afterwards minutely examined and contrasted the Bill now before Parliament for the establishment of English commercial tribunals, and argued that, although in 1790, when the French system was established, we might, perhaps, have done the like, it was too late now, with our enormous commercial transactions, to start a system altogether unsuitable to the people of this country, who objected to too much "officialism." Moreover, he thought that the proposal to turn over all the commercial jurisdiction to the already overcrowded county court judges (especially in the metropolis) was a step entirely in the wrong direction. The aim of the promoters of the Bill was a commendable one, but he submitted that the true remedy for England was a separation of the lists so as to have the great mercantile cases tried independently, and by a special judge appointed or told off for the purpose, in which case the commercial business of the country, which had by degrees been pushed out of court, would be properly dealt with. Mr. Crawford and Mr. Devonshire, in

moving and seconding a special vote of thanks to Mr. Munton for his able and lucid address, said that at no meeting of the society had so much information on points not generally known been conveyed to the members, and the society ought to be grateful that an old member so fully occupied with other work had found time to come amongst them and give them the benefit of his exceptional knowledge and experience. Messrs. Stevenson, Ogle, Stewart, Smith, Leslie, Williams, Thirlby, and Woodhouse having spoken, the resolution was carried by acclamation.

Liverpool Law Students' Association.—April 14.—A debate was held on the following subject for discussion:—"A. is entitled, subject to her mother's life interest, to certain moneys under her father's will, for her separate use without power of anticipation. The will was proved in 1883. In 1884 A., while still a spinster and in her mother's lifetime, contracts a debt of £500 with B., and gives her promissory note to secure it. In 1885 A. marries C. Shortly afterwards A.'s mother dies and B. sues A. on her promissory note. A. has no other separate property besides what she is entitled to under her father's will, the income of which amounts to £50 a year. Is B. entitled to execution against A.'s separate estate?" Mr. F. J. Priest opened in the affirmative, which was also supported by Mr. Martin. Mr. A. Timms opened in the negative, which was also supported by Messrs. McMaster and Todd. The question was decided in the negative by a majority of ten.

THE COMPANIES (WINDING UP) BILL, 1890.

The following is the report of the special committee of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society on the Bill:—In the preparation of the Bill now under consideration it seems to have escaped the attention of its framers that in the administration of the affairs of a company the assets with which the liquidator has to deal (amounting in some cases to millions) are very large, and that the respective rights and interests of shareholders, debenture-holders, creditors, and others have to be ascertained and adjusted, involving frequently most tedious and difficult investigations. At the present time the Chancery Division possesses judges trained by experience to understand and deal with these questions, and who have in their chief clerks a staff of competent officials also specially trained to understand and deal with such matters; whilst, on the other hand, no other court has any such staff. Unless the establishment of a special branch of an existing court is contemplated, accompanied by the appointment of a large and highly-paid class of officials, it is difficult to see how the business could be conducted. Subject to this general statement, the committee propose to deal with the various sections of the Bill.

Section 1.—With regard to the expediency of deputing to county courts the winding up of companies whose registered offices may be in the country, your committee are of opinion that it may be possible that the liquidation of small companies may be without disadvantage left to the officials of the county courts; but they would probably not be found able to conduct the administration of large estates. Probably, also, proceedings for the rectification of the register, actions by debenture-holders, &c., might be pending in the High Court, which, it is obvious, would produce great inconvenience.

Section 2.—Section 2 of the Bill is open to grave objection. The language is the same as in the Bankruptcy Act of 1883, and under it the Lord Chancellor may appoint the judge to whom bankruptcy business is now allotted to undertake also the judicial duties connected with the liquidation of companies. The present bankruptcy staff is quite unable to deal with the additional administrative work which would be thrown upon it, and very serious delay and detriment to the public interests would follow from any such delegation.

Sections 4 *and* 5.—The provisions of sections 4 and 5 are undesirable and impracticable. The duties of a liquidator in the winding up of companies require an amount of special knowledge and exclusive attention which an official could not be expected to bring to this office. It is well known to all who have had experience of such cases that at the commencement of a liquidation the liquidator is frequently engaged for days together almost exclusively upon the concerns of the particular estate. No official who has other duties to perform could so devote the whole of his time to the matter, and the result of any failure to do so would be most seriously prejudicial to the large interests involved. It is impossible that duties of such a nature can be deputed to subordinates. They must be undertaken by a fully competent person. If any such change as would appear to be suggested by this section is contemplated in the judicial and administrative staff by whom liquidations are now conducted, the nature of such change should be stated in the Bill and receive the fullest possible consideration, and not be left to be carried out by rule. The proposed rules, which will be found at page 9 and the following pages of the draft Bill relating to meetings of creditors, are inapplicable to the administration of the affairs of a company. Clause 5 contemplates that the appointment of a liquidator shall depend upon the votes of creditors—an appointment which the Court of Chancery (formerly guided in the matter by the votes of both creditors and shareholders, with, as it was found, highly unsatisfactory results) now makes at its absolute discretion. The committee protest against a change which would have the effect of leaving an official of the court or the Board of Trade the liquidator. In their judgment, no officer of the court and no official of a Government department can properly administer the estates of companies. If it was considered undesirable that the official receiver should, in cases of bankruptcies, be the trustee, and he was prohibited from being such by the Bankruptcy Act, such prohibition of any official holding an analogous position to that of official receiver is much more necessary and desirable in the case of companies. Except in certain small cases in which summary administration is ordered, the administration of the official receiver under the Bankruptcy Act is little more than a holding possession until a trustee is appointed (say, for a period of one month); and in any case where there is any business to manage, it is the practice to appoint, even for that short period, a special manager, who, though nominally acting under the official receiver, in reality undertakes the whole administration.

As to the committee of inspection.—When the liquidation of companies under the Act of 1862 was commenced by the Court of Chancery, the court, in several cases, appointed a representative of the creditors to assist the liquidator and supervise the liquidation. This, however, was found to be of little practical value, while it greatly increased expense, and, therefore, after giving the system a fair trial, the courts deliberately abandoned it. In bankruptcy, also, it has been found that after a very short time the services of a committee of inspection are of very little practical value. The committee are of opinion that the present proposal to appoint a committee of inspection, to be communicated with and consulted by the liquidator, is in effect a re-adoption of an abandoned practice, and that such an appointment would rarely be found of the slightest value, whilst certainly increasing cost and delay. The liquidator does now obtain the direction of the court on all important questions. The committee consider that it would be very desirable that the liquidator should from time to time make a report of the progress and position of the liquidation, which report should be open and accessible to all persons interested in the liquidation.

Section 7.—It would be practically impossible to prepare within the space of time mentioned in the section a statement of the company's affairs and to submit it to creditors; and in the case of many companies carrying on business in England and abroad, and having assets, shareholders, and creditors in various parts of the world, it would be absolutely impossible to do so within any reasonable time. As a rule there are not two managing directors of a company, and neither a managing nor an ordinary director is usually competent to prepare balance-sheets and statements of the affairs of a company. Such a statement should be prepared and submitted by the liquidator, with the assistance of the company's accountant or other officer who has kept its accounts.

Section 8.—Sub-section (1).—The report referred to should be made by the liquidator. Sub-section (3).—This is undesirable. Double expense would be involved. Sub-section (4), which permits creditors and contributories to take part in the examinations, is undesirable, and will certainly lead to confusion, delay, and expense. No creditor or contributory ought to be allowed to take part without the sanction of the court upon grounds to be shewn.

Section 9.—The provisions of this section are vague, and must be carefully considered. With the exceptions of sub-sections *a*, *b*, and *f*, the section contains no provisions which are not already to be found in section 165 of the Companies Act, 1862, or section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867. There is some variation in the language used, which may not improbably be productive of litigation. At present the stringency of the clauses (especially of sub-section *f*) will undoubtedly prevent persons of standing from connecting themselves with companies and incurring the possible responsibilities referred to in the section, or will cause them to resign their offices when difficulties arise.

Section 10.—The interference of a committee of inspection in the matters referred to in this section is unnecessary and undesirable.

Section 13.—*As to the liquidator's accounts.*—Liquidators generally now give security, and it is believed that no loss results as regards moneys placed in their hands. In the few cases in which liquidators have made default, the securities given by them have as a rule covered any defalcation, but such cases are of very rare occurrence. Freedom of dealing with moneys, particularly at the commencement of a liquidation, when much requires to be done, such as contracts to be carried out and manufactories gradually closed or wound up, is all important, and if a liquidator is to be bound to pay all moneys received into the Board of Trade, and to make application to and satisfy officials before a cheque can be got, most unnecessary restrictions will be placed on his actions, and expense and delay involved. The official liquidator has now to produce his accounts and vouch them before skilled clerks in the chambers of the Chancery judges, most of them being men who have now had experience in dealing with such matters, and there is no reason why such duties should be taken away from them and removed to an already overburdened department, the officials of which will have their duties to learn. If, however, some change be thought expedient, quarterly or half-yearly accounts might be rendered to and investigated by the Board of Trade, but the opinion of the committee is strongly against imposing upon the Board of Trade the duty of conducting or supervising the administrations of estates of such a nature.

Section 14.—This section confers upon the Lord Chancellor and the President of the Board of Trade the power to repeal rules made by the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and other judges, whilst no provision is made for the submission of rules to Parliament, or any other publication thereof, previously to their coming into force.

Section 15.—This provision, so far as it purports to define what company shall be deemed insolvent, is unsatisfactory. It is clear that a company, although embarrassed, may be possessed, in the shape of calls on shareholders and of assets subject to realisation, of funds amply sufficient to pay its creditors. Sub-section (2), by which a company winding up under supervision of the court is to be deemed to be wound up by order of the court, is very objectionable. The provision of the Act of 1862 which authorises winding up under supervision has been beneficial, and is usually applied where the liquidation concerns the shareholders and not creditors. The latter can now always apply for a compulsory order, which the court would make on proper cause being shewn. To make every liquidation under supervision a winding-up by the court would

frustrate altogether the beneficial operation of the provision of the Act of 1862, and practically take away from shareholders, whose existence is ignored by the present Bill, the management of their own concerns. Confusion and difficulty would certainly arise if the winding up of solvent companies were left to the Chancery Division, and that of others to some other division, besides the mischief of the existence of two distinct tribunals for practically the same purpose.

Generally.—The Bill leaves far too wide and important matters to be provided for by general rules. The evils of this mode of framing Bills in outline and leaving the substance to an uncontrolled authority, acting without due previous criticism and publicity, have already been universally condemned, and the subject dealt with by the present Bill is especially one which should not be so treated. The enactments of the Bill (omitting clauses 13—18, which "apply" certain provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, and give power to make general rules, &c.) are contained in a dozen clauses, and of these only one (clause 9) is complete and intelligible in itself. Clause 1 may be modified by an order of the Lord Chancellor. Clauses 2, 3, 4, and 8 require reference to the proposed new rules. Clauses 5 and 6 cannot be understood without reading into them the "applied" provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, and the provisions "applied" by clause 5 are further subject to modification by the new rules. Clauses 7 and 12 require reference both to the new rules and to the Bankruptcy Act. Clauses 10 and 11 require reference to the Companies Act. References to the latter Act may be unavoidable, but the proposed form of legislation, which, instead of presenting to Parliament a properly drafted set of enactments, "applies" fourteen sections of the Bankruptcy Act, taken from every part of it, and a schedule from the same Act, containing twenty-six provisions, is objectionable both in the interests of the public and practitioners. The objection is the stronger when (as in the present case) the "applied" legislation is itself incomplete, for eight of the fourteen incorporated sections of the Bankruptcy Act require to be supplemented by rules. This rule-making power is carried to an unprecedented extent in the present Bill.

LORD COLERIDGE AND THE BAR COMMITTEE.

The seventh annual statement of the Bar Committee contains the following correspondence between the Bar Committee and Lord Coleridge, respecting the appointments to revising barristerships which rest with the Lord Chief Justice:—

February 19, 1890.

My Lord,—I am desired by the Bar Committee to forward to your lordship a copy of the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed at a meeting of the junior barristers practising at the Chancery Bar on the 14th of December last:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that the recognized practice that the revising barristers appointed for Middlesex, London, and Westminster, and the metropolitan boroughs, shall be chosen exclusively from gentlemen practising in the Chancery Division, should be adhered to.

"That the Bar Committee be requested to call the attention of the Lord Chief Justice to the fact that this recognized practice has been departed from in several instances during the last few years, and to urge upon his lordship the propriety of observing the practice in the next and all future appointments."

In the first resolution, with the modification that it should have been confined to revising barristerships the appointments to which are vested in your lordship as Lord Chief Justice, the Bar Committee entirely concur, and although the number of these appointments has been increased in recent years from three to eight, they are of opinion that, having regard to the fact that the number of like appointments on the common law side has also increased during the same period, the rule of exclusive selection referred to in the resolution, as so modified, should continue to prevail.

As the Bar Committee have reason to believe that your lordship has already expressed your concurrence in this view on more than one occasion, they venture to hope that you will be disposed to give a favourable consideration to the views thus placed before you.

I have the honour to remain, your lordship's obedient servant,

S. H. S. Lofthouse, Honorary Secretary of the Bar Committee.

1, Sussex-square, Hyde-park, W., Feb. 25, 1890.

Dear Sir,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th inst., relating to the appointment by the Lord Chief Justice of revising barristers in the counties of London and Middlesex. The power and duty of making these appointments are given to the Lord Chief Justice by Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council. A great responsibility is thrown upon the Lord Chief Justice, to be exercised solely by him and solely in the interests of the public. Desiring to observe towards the Bar Committee and towards the bar, and any section of it, the utmost kindness, I feel obliged to say that I must not recognize any remonstrance or resolution or adverse criticism as authority to bind me in my duty to do the best for the public service. No views of the bar, nor of any portion of it, nor any practice, must govern, by way of rule, any appointments I may make. Holding these opinions, and perhaps also observing the somewhat unusual form of the communication made to me, I am obliged to say, in all kindness, that I cannot attempt to excuse or explain the appointments I have made. They are before the world upon their merits.

I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England.

S. H. S. Lofthouse, Esq.

NEW ORDERS, &c.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

Board of Trade, March 31, 1890.

Whereas, Sir Robert Palmer Harding vacates his office of Chief Official Receiver and Official Receiver for the district of the High Court, on the 31st day of March, 1890.

The Board of Trade, with the concurrence of the Treasury, have ordered the appointment for the district of the High Court of four Official Receivers for general purposes of the administration of bankruptcy proceedings instituted under the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, and of one additional Official Receiver for the special purpose of the administration of bankruptcies and liquidations by arrangement under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, and sections 159, 160, and 161 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

Mr. George Wreford, Mr. Charles John Stewart, and Mr. Alfred Henry Wildy have been appointed Official Receivers as aforesaid, as from the 31st day of March, 1890, being the date on which the said Sir Robert Palmer Harding vacates his office.

As regards the bankruptcy proceedings instituted under the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, which at the said date are pending in the High Court, and in which at the said date the said Sir Robert Palmer Harding was or is constituted Official or Interim Receiver, each of the several Official Receivers specified in the second column of the schedule hereto shall, in respect of the proceedings specified opposite to his name in the first column, be the Official Receiver of the estates of the debtors in such proceedings and discharge the duties of Official Receiver in relation to such estates, in immediate succession to the said Sir Robert Palmer Harding.

As regards all bankruptcy proceedings which from and after the vacation of his office by the said Sir Robert Palmer Harding shall be instituted in, or be transferred to, the High Court under the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, each of the several Official Receivers specified in the second column of the schedule hereto shall in respect of the proceedings specified opposite to his name in the first column be the Official Receiver of the estates of the debtors in such proceedings.

Mr. Edwin Leadam Hough is appointed to be an Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the High Court of Justice as from the 1st day of May, 1890.

On and after the 1st day of May, 1890, the said appointment shall take effect as if the name of the said Edwin Leadam Hough appeared in the said schedule hereto in substitution for the name of the said George Wreford as to the bankruptcy proceedings in which the initial letters of the first surname of the debtor or debtors are Ke to Ri.

Mr. Peter Paget is appointed to be an Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the High Court, for the special purpose of the administration of bankruptcies and liquidations under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, and sections 159, 160, and 161 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

The SCHEDULE referred to.

First Column.	Second Column.
A to De.	Mr. George Wreford.
Di to Ka.	Mr. Charles John Stewart.
Ke to Ri.	Mr. George Wreford.
Ro to Z.	Mr. Alfred Henry Wildy.

LEGAL NEWS.

OBITUARY.

Mr. George Hodson Burnham, solicitor (of the firm of Burnham, Son, & Lewin), of Wellingborough, died on the 22nd ult. Mr. Burnham was the eldest son of Mr. George Burnham, solicitor, of Wellingborough. He was educated at Rugby, and he was admitted a solicitor in 1850, after serving his articles with his father, with whom he was formerly in partnership. He was afterwards associated with Mr. William James Henry, and more recently with his son, Mr. Henry Charles Burnham, and with Mr. William Lewin. He had been for thirty years registrar of the Wellingborough County Court (Circuit No. 36) and clerk to the county magistrates, and he was also clerk to the commissioners of taxes, to the Wellingborough Burial Board, and to the trustees of Fisher's Charity Estates, and steward of the Manors of Wellingborough, Finedon, Rushden, and Dorchester. Mr. Burnham was for many years churchwarden of St. Luke's, Wellingborough, and he held for many years a commission as captain in the Wellingborough Volunteer Rifle Corps. He was married in 1855 to the daughter of Mr. Baird, of Tottenham. His wife had died very recently.

Mr. William Stephens, solicitor, of Presteigh, died suddenly on the

12th inst. Mr. Stephens was admitted a solicitor in 1834, and for over fifty years he had carried on an extensive practice at Presteign. He had been for many years clerk of the peace, and coroner for Radnorshire, and he was also clerk to the Lieutenancy, and to the Radnorshire County Council. Mr. Stephens was a perpetual commissioner for Radnorshire, and he was agent for Lord Ormathwaite's estates in that county.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Reginald Potts, solicitor (of the firm of Potts & Roberts), of Chester, has been appointed Clerk of the Peace for Cheshire and Clerk to the Cheshire County Council, in succession to his father, the late Mr. Charles William Potts. Mr. R. Potts was admitted a solicitor in 1878.

Mr. Henry Frederick Cain, solicitor, of 15, King-street, Cheapside, and of Streatham, has been appointed a Commissioner for Oaths.

Mr. Thomas Robson, solicitor, of Pocklington and Market Weighton, has been appointed Clerk to the Governors of the Pocklington Grammar School. Mr. Robson was admitted a solicitor in 1880. He is clerk to the Pocklington Board of Guardians and to the county magistrates.

Mr. Arthur George Power Lewis, barrister, has been appointed Recorder of the Borough of Carmarthen, in succession to Mr. Benjamin Francis Williams, Q.C., who has been appointed recorder of Cardiff. Mr. Lewis is the only son of the Right Rev. Richard Lewis, D.D., Bishop of Llandaff. He was educated at Eton, and at University College, Oxford. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Michaelmas Term, 1873, and he practises on the South Wales and Chester Circuit. Mr. Lewis is a magistrate for Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, registrar of the diocese of Llandaff, and official of the Archdeaconry of St. David's.

Mr. Webster Glynes, solicitor, of 29, Mark-lane, has been elected Vestry Clerk of the Parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, to act jointly with his father, Mr. Randall Glynes, who is also vestry clerk of Wapping Parish and the precinct of St. Katharine, and ward clerk of Portsoken Ward. Mr. W. Glynes was educated at King's College, London. He was admitted a solicitor in 1862.

Mr. Henry Charles Burnham, solicitor (of the firm of Burnham & Lewin), of Wellingborough, has been appointed Steward of the Manors of Irchester, Rushden, and Raunds, in succession to his father, the late Mr. George Hodson Burnham. Mr. H. C. Burnham was admitted a solicitor in 1886.

Mr. Thomas Orme Hastings Lees, barrister, has been appointed Chief Constable for the Isle of Wight. Mr. Lees is the only son of the Rev. John Lees, rector of Annadown, Galway. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in June, 1880, and he formerly practised on the Midland Circuit. He has been for several years chief constable for Northamptonshire.

Mr. David Lloyd George, solicitor (of the firm of Lloyd, George, & George), of Criccieth and Portmadoc, who has been elected M.P. for the Carnarvon boroughs in the Liberal interest, was born in 1863. He was admitted a solicitor in 1884.

Mr. William Cobbett, solicitor (of the firm of Cobbett, Wheeler, & Cobbett), of Manchester and Wilmslow, has been appointed by the high sheriff of Staffordshire (Mr. Samuel Lipscombe Seckham), to be Under-Sheriff of that county for the ensuing year. Mr. Cobbett was admitted a solicitor in 1868.

Mr. Benjamin Arthur Shires, solicitor, of Leicester and Hinckley, has been appointed Clerk to the Blaby Board of Guardians, Assessment Committee, School Attendance Committee, and Rural Sanitary Authority. Mr. Shires was admitted a solicitor in 1871.

Mr. Edwin Gray, solicitor, of York, has been appointed by the high sheriff of Yorkshire (Mr. John Coulthurst) to be Under-Sheriff of that county for the ensuing year. Mr. Gray was admitted a solicitor in 1882.

Mr. Charles Smale, solicitor, of Bideford, has been appointed Registrar of the Bideford Borough Court of Record. Mr. Smale was admitted a solicitor in 1850.

Mr. John Brennan, solicitor, of Maidstone, has been appointed by Mr. Henry A. Brassey, high sheriff of Kent, Under-Sheriff of that county.

GENERAL.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bar will, by permission of the benchers, be held in the old dining-hall, Lincoln's-inn, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 2.30. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Bar Committee.

The *London Gazette* announces that letters patent have been passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom unto Sir William Ventris Field, Knt., late one of her Majesty's judges of the High Court of Justice, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Field, of Bakeham, in the county of Surrey.

The Ceylon papers report a case in which Mr. Ramanathan, a leading member of the Tamil community of Ceylon, as well as a barrister and member of the Legislative Council, lately appeared in court at Colombo before the Chief Justice wearing the usual bands and gown, but having a turban in place of a wig. It seems that this is the first time this garb has been seen in court in Ceylon, the late Sir Coomara Swamy, also a Tamil barrister, having always worn the orthodox robes. Mr. Ramanathan did not himself argue, but held a junior brief to the Attorney-General, who argued the case. But the Chief Justice (Sir Bruce Burnside) intimated to Mr. Ramanathan through his registrar that he would not hear him if he attempted to address the court, and that the only head-dress for a barrister was a wig. It is reported that the Chief Justice subsequently privately reiterated his determination to hear Mr. Ramanathan only in a wig.

It is stated that Mr. A. H. P. Stoneham, of 28 and 29, St. Swithin's-lane, Official Receiver in Bankruptcy for the districts of Kingston, Guildford, Edmonton, and Barnet, has resigned his appointment, and his resignation takes effect as from the 15th inst. The business in the Kingston and Guildford districts will be transferred to Mr. Mackintosh, whose office will be at 24, Railway-approach, London-bridge, and the business of the Barnet, Brentford, and Edmonton districts will be transferred to Mr. Mercer, whose office is at 119, Victoria-street, Westminster. From the same date Mr. Mackintosh will take over the business of the Greenwich, Croydon, and Wandsworth Courts at present administered by Mr. Mercer.

Inquiry would seem to be desirable as to the following statements, which appear in the *Daily News*:—"Bitter complaint continues to be made by solicitors practising at the police courts and sessions of barristers who take briefs directly from clients, and even descend to tout for practice either personally or through their clerks. This violation of one of the most cherished rules of professional etiquette appears, however, not to be confined to criminal proceedings. One solicitor whose privileges have been invaded in this fashion tells a story of a client for whom he had long been accustomed to appear at licensing sessions. Suddenly this client ceased to instruct his old legal adviser, and explained that a certain barrister was appearing for him. 'May I ask,' was the professional gentleman's next query, 'what solicitor are you employing?' 'Don't know,' was the answer, 'my counsel found him for me.' On inquiry it appeared that this accommodating counsel held no fewer than six briefs at this particular sessions, every one of which bore the name of the same solicitor."

COURT PAPERS.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

ROTA OF REGISTRARS IN ATTENDANCE ON

Date.		Appeal Court No. 2.	Mr. Justice Kay.	Mr. Justice Chitty.
Monday, April	21	Mr. Pemberton	Mr. Carrington	Mr. Jackson
Tuesday	22	Ward	Lavie	Clowes
Wednesday	23	Pemberton	Carrington	Jackson
Thursday	24	Ward	Lavie	Clowes
Friday	25	Pemberton	Carrington	Jackson
Saturday	26	Ward	Lavie	Clowes
		Mr. Justice North.	Mr. Justice Stirling.	Mr. Justice Kekewich.
Monday, April	21	Mr. Leach	Mr. Farmer	Mr. Beal
Tuesday	22	Godfrey	Rolt	Pugh
Wednesday	23	Leach	Farmer	Beal
Thursday	24	Godfrey	Rolt	Pugh
Friday	25	Leach	Farmer	Beal
Saturday	26	Godfrey	Rolt	Pugh

COURT OF APPEAL.

EASTER SITTINGS, 1890.

N.B.—Queen's Bench Interlocutory Appeals will be taken in Court I. on the first day of Easter Sittings (Tuesday, April 15), after which subject to Interlocutory Appeals on Wednesdays, and Bankruptcy Appeals on Fridays, and to Admiralty Appeals when appointed, Queen's Bench Final Appeals, will be taken in Court I. every day during the Sittings.

N.B.—Chancery Interlocutory Appeals, and probably one or two Final Appeals, will be taken in Court II. on the first day of Easter Sittings (Tuesday, April 15), after which (subject to Interlocutory Appeals on Wednesdays) Chancery Final Appeals will be continued in Court II. every day during the Sittings.

Appeals from the Lancaster Palatine Court will be taken in Court II. on Thursday, April 17, and on Thursday, May 1; see Notice at end of List of Palatine Appeals.

Admiralty Appeals (with Assessors) will be taken in Court I. on days specially appointed by the Court.

Lunacy matters will be taken in Court II. on every Wednesday, at 10.30, until further notice.

Appeals for Hearing.

(Set down to Wednesday, April 9th, inclusive.)

FROM THE CHANCERY DIVISION, THE PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION (PROBATE AND DIVORCE), AND THE COUNTY PALATINE AND STANNARIES COURTS.

From the Chancery Division.

(General List.)

1890.

In re Rev Sir E R Jodrell, dec Jodrell v Seale app of Fanny Hope & ors (served, &c) from order of Mr Justice Stirling, dated 14 Dec, 1889

In re Rev Sir E R Jodrell, dec Jodrell v Seale app of Mary Campbell Gooch and ors (served, &c) from order of Mr Justice Stirling, dated 14 Dec, 1889

In re Rev Sir E R Jodrell, dec Jodrell v Seale app of Mary C G Keppel & ors (parties attending, &c) from order of Mr Justice Stirling, dated 14 Dec, 1889

In re Rev Sir E R Jodrell, dec Jodrell v Seale app of Mary Frances Dickin-

son and ors (having liberty to attend) from order of Mr Justice Stirling, dated 14 Dec, 1889 Feb 15

In re Fairfax Kelley, dec Whitworth v Oates app of defts from order of Mr Justice Chitty, dated 4 Dec, 1889 Feb 18

Stevin v Moll app of plt from judgt of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated 25 Feb, 1889, and order on fur con, dated 25 Jan Feb 18

In re Portuguese Consolidated Copper Mines, ld, Expte W H Bosanquet app of W H Bosanquet from order of Mr Justice North, dated 6 Feb, refusing to remove name from register of members

Portuguese Consolidated Copper Mines, ld, v Badman In re Portuguese Consolidated Copper Mines, ld, and Co's Acts app of F Badman from order dated 6 Feb refusing to remove name from register of members Feb 22

Gill v Shelton app of plt from judgt of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated 7 Feb Feb 25

Jeppa v Richardson & Co app of plt from judgt of Mr Justice North, dated 14 Nov, 1889 March 1

In re J Beale, dec Beale v Royal Hospital for Incurables app of British Home for Incurables from judgt of Mr Justice North, dated 17 Feb March 6

Marquess of Northampton v Pollock app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice North, dated 12 Feb March 7

Sanguinetti v Olliver app of deft from judgt of Mr Justice North, dated 13 Feb March 8

Dyer v Wilson app of plts from order of Mr Justice North, dated Feb 18 on sums to vary chief clerk's certificate March 10

Van Gelder, Apsimon, & Co, ld, v Sowerby Bridge United District Flour Soc, ld app of plts from judgt of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated 1 Feb and previous order dated 17 Jan, 1890 March 12

Macdougall v Copestake app of plt from judgt of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated 6 March, 1890 March 12

In re Empire Mining Co, ld, & Co's Acts and J S Co's Arrangement, 1870 (petn of the Company and Liquidators) app of T De Hoghton (debenture holder) from order of Mr Justice North, dated 3 March, sanctioning scheme of arrangement March 15

Barlow & Jones, ld, v Johnson, Son, & Co, and In re Trade Mark numbered 53015, registered by Barlow & Jones, ld app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Chitty, dated 27 Feb, 1890

In re Barlow & Jones, ld applictn to register Trade Marks numbered 71211, 71212, 71213, and Opposition of Johnson, Son, & Co

In re Barlow & Jones, ld applictn to register Trade Mark numbered 71214, and Opposition of Johnson, Son, & Co app of Johnson, Son, & Co from orders of Mr Justice Chitty, dated 27 Feb, 1890 March 17

Lidstone v Collis app of deft in person from judgt of Mr Justice Kay, dated 18 Feb, 1890 March 17

In re W Sharp, dec (construction) Rickett v Sharp app of defts J H Sharp from judgt of Mr Justice Stirling, dated 20 Feb, 1890 March 17

In re Hetty Roper, dec (charitable bequest) Taylor v Bland app of Att-Gen from order of Mr Justice Kay on petn for payment out, dated 1 March, 1890 March 18

In re W W Rawlins' Will (devise of No 85, Cannon-st, lately pulled down) and Settled Estates Acts Petn of Emma Rawlins, widow, and anor app of E S Rawlins (surviving trustee and executor of L G Rawlins) from order of Mr Justice Kay, dated March 15, on petn March 29

In re Emma Elizabeth Walters, dec Nelson v Walters app of defts H E Walters & anr from judgt of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated 2 March, 1889 March 29

In re H E Walters' Trust Moneys Nelson v Walters app of defts H E Walters & ors from judgt of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated 21 Dec, 1889 March 29

Wallis v Sayers Wallis v Sayers app of defts Baker & Sons from judgt of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated 22nd July, 1889

Same action app of plt from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated 28 Feb, refusing directions to Off Referee as to measure of damages to be assessed March 31

In re the Madagascar Mercantile and Development Syndicate, ld, & Co's Acts app of Thomas Trimnell from refusal of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated 14 March, to rectify Register of Shareholders April 1

Webb v Prime app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated 12 Mar April 2

Rendall v Blair app of plt from judgt of Mr Justice Kay, dated 11 Feb April 2

In re Massingberd's settlement In re Clark's settlement Clark v Trelawny app of defts Clarence Trelawny & anor from judgt of Mr Justice Kay, dated 7 Feb April 9

From the County Palatine Court of Lancaster.
(Separate Interlocutory List.)
1890.

McDougall v Partington app of plt from order of the Vice-Chancellor, dated Feb 27, striking out pars in defence and particulars as embarrassing to fair trial of action March 27

(General List.)
1889.

In re James Tasker, dec Spencer v Tasker app of defts from refusal of the Vice-Chancellor, dated 29 July, to vary registrar's report disallowing deft's claim against estate Aug 7

1890.

Lowndes & Co v Edwards & anr app of plts from jdgt of the Vice-Chancellor dated Feb 28, 1890 March 24

N.B.—The County Palatine Appeals as the dates of setting down are reached in the General and Separate Lists are set aside and taken on the first Thursday in every Sittings, and afterwards on the first Thursday in the following months during the Sittings.

N.B.—During Easter Sittings Palatine Appeals (if any reached) will be taken on the following days, viz.:

Thursday, April 17.
Thursday, May 1.

FROM ORDERS MADE ON INTERLOCUTORY MOTIONS IN THE CHANCERY DIVISION.

(Separate Interlocutory List.)
1890.

Baird v Wells app of plt from refusal of Mr Justice Stirling, dated March 7, to restrain interference with plt as member of Pelican Club March 10

Eylands v Ashley's Patent (Machine Made) Bottle Co, ld app of plts from order of Mr Justice Stirling, dated Feb 22, for better answer to interrogatories March 18

In re F H L S Hamilton, an infant, by G S Hamilton, his Father and next friend app of Infant from order of Mr Justice Kay, dated Feb 28 March 24 (order not drawn up)

Craven v Close app of plt from refusal of Mr Justice Chitty, dated March 21, to restrain until trial the sale of premises comprised in mortgage March 31 (order not drawn up)

Brett v Bowles app of plt from refusal of Mr Justice North, dated March 14, to restrain publication of magazine with title like plt's April 3 (order not drawn up)

FROM THE QUEEN'S BENCH AND PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY (ADMIRALTY) DIVISIONS.

For Judgment.
1889.

Cochrane v Moore app of plt from judgt of Lord Justice Lopes, dated 20 July, at trial in Middlesex (c a v Jan 20—present, Master of Rolls, Lord Justices Bowen and Fry)

Mitchell v Simpson app of plt from Justices Denman and Charles refusing new trial, action tried by Mr Justice Manisty in Middlesex (c a v Jan 24—present Master of Rolls and Lord Justice Fry)

For Hearing.

The National Conservative Industrial Dwellings Assoc, ld v Rate app of plts from judgt of Mr Justice Cave, dated 20 November, at trial in Middlesex Nov 27

Powers & Sons v Wells & ors app of plt from judgt of Baron Huddleston & Mr Justice Stephen, dated 7 November, affirming judgt of Official Referee Nov 28

R Gordon & Co v Wm Mason (Q B Crown Side) app of deft from judgt of the Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Mathew, dated 26 November, affirming judgt of County Court Judge Nov 30

Jones v The Bangor Mutual Ship Insurance Society, ld app of plt from judgt of Justices Mathew & Wills, dated Nov 13, on special case Dec 5

The London Steamship Owners' Mutual Insce Soc v The Grampian Steamship Co, ld app of dfts from judgt of Justices Mathew & Wills, dated Nov 11, on special case Dec 5

Prosser v The Lancs & Yorks Accident Insce Co, ld app of dfts from judgt of Baron Huddleston, dated Nov 25, at trial in Middx Dec 9

Thomson v Isaacs & Sons app of dfts from judgt of Baron Huddleston, dated Dec 4, at trial with a jury in Middx Dec 11

The Guardians of the Poor of Mitford & Launditch Union v The Guardians of the Poor of Wayland Union (Q B Crown Side) app of Wayland Union from judgt of the Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Mathew, dated Nov 20, affirming order on special case stated by sessions Dec 11

The Charnwood Forest Ry Co v The London & North-Western Ry Co app of plts from judgt of Lord Justice Bowen, dated Aug 9, at trial in Middx Dec 12

1890.

Knill v Towse (Q B Crown Side) app of plt from judgt of the Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Mathew, dated 20 Dec, 1889 Jan 6

Still v Freehold House Property Co, ld app of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Stephen, dated 16 Jan, at trial in Middlesex Jan 21

Partridge v General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom app of plt from judgt of Baron Huddleston, dated 20 Dec (jury discharged) at trial in Middlesex Jan 23

Moss v London and Transvaal Syndicate, ld app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated 27 January, at trial in Middlesex Feb 5

Claydon v Pat nan app of plts from judgt of Mr Justice Grantham, dated 29 January, at trial in Middlesex Feb 6

J C Colquhoun, Surveyor of Taxes, v W F Heddon (Q B Crown side) app of W H Heddon from judgt of Baron Pollock and Mr Justice Hawkins, dated 20 January on case stated by Commissioners of Taxes Feb 3

H H The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Co, ld, v R Wyatt, Surveyor of Taxes (Q B Crown side) app of Ry Co from judgt of Baron Pollock and Mr Justice Hawkins, dated 21 Jan, on case stated by Commissioners of Taxes Feb 3

The Met Ry Co v The Met District Ry Co & anr app of plt Co from decision of Mr Justice Mathew at trial on preliminary point as to jurisdiction of arbitrator to determine questions in dispute in action Feb 7

Cochrane v Entwistle app of plt from judgt of Mr Justice Manisty, dated July 4, at trial with a jury in Middlesex Feb 11

Cohen v Mitchell app of plt from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated 22 Jan, at trial of interpleader issue as to title to judgt in Cohen v Foale Feb 11

Crocker v Hobman & Co app of plt from judgt of Baron Huddleston, dated 5 Feb at trial in Middlesex Feb 14

Mitchell v The Queen (petn of right) app of Suppliant from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated 4 Feb, at trial in Middlesex Feb 14

Guardians of the Poor of Headington Union v Guardians of the Poor of Ipswich Union (Q B Crown Side) app of Headington Union from judgt of Baron Pollock and Mr Justice Hawkins affirming Sessions Order, subject to case stated as to pauper settlement Feb 17

Bellingham v Harding app of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Grantham, dated 6 Feb, at trial in Middlesex Feb 18

Whatley v Holloway (Q B Crown Side) app of plt from judgt of Lord Justice Fry and Mr Justice Mathew, dated 8 Feb, on app from County Court Feb 18

Snowden v Baynes (Q B Crown Side) app of plt from judgt of Baron Pollock & Mr Justice Wills, dated 4 Feb, on app from County Court Feb 18

Berry v Lewis app of plt from judgt of Mr Justice Cave, dated 29 Jan, at trial in Middlesex Feb 20

Green v Hendry app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated 24 Jan at trial in Middlesex Feb 21

Rhymney Ry Co v Rhymney Iron Co, ld app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Grantham, dated 11 Feb, at trial in Middlesex Feb 22

R & W Hawthorn, Leslie & Co, ld v The Mutual Shipping and Trading Co, ld app of deft Co from judgt of Mr Justice Day, dated 19 Feb, at trial at Newcastle Feb 26

B Ballin & Sons v G O Joly Victoria & Co, ld app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Stephen, dated 25 Jan, at trial at Middlesex Feb 27 (security ordered 17 March)

Fisher v Roberts app of deft from judgt of Lord Justice Fry, dated 28 Feb, at trial in Middlesex March 4

Bell v Rayner app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Day, dated 21 Feb, at trial at Newcastle March 7

Att-Gen v A B Greene, spinster (Q B Revenue Side) app of deft from judgt of Baron Pollock and Mr Justice Hawkins, dated 24 Jan March 7

Bristol Trams and Carriage Co, ld v Mayor, &c, of City of Bristol app of defts from judgt of Justices Denman and Vaughan Williams, dated 22 Feb March 8

Mayor, &c, of Borough of Salford v County Council of Lancashire app of plts from judgt of Mr Justice Grantham, dated 10 Feb, at trial at Manchester March 8

Gresham Life Assce Soc v R H P Styles, Surveyor of Taxes (Q B Revenue Side) app of the Gresham, &c, Soc from judgt of Baron Pollock and Mr Justice Hawkins, dated 22 Jan, on case stated as to income tax March 10

Atkinson v Bradford 3rd Equitable Benefit Building Soc app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated 24 Feb, at trial in Middlesex (jury discharged) March 11

Taff Vale Ry Co v Barry Dock & Rys Co app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Wills, Sir F Peel, and Mr Commr Price, dated 24 Feb March 17

Thomas & ors v Barry Dock & Rys Co app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice A L Smith, dated 20 March, at trial in Middlesex March 17

House v Steel, Young & Co app of plt from judgt of Mr Justice Grantham, dated 5 Feb, at trial in Middlesex March 18

Heatley v Barnard app of plt from judgt of Baron Huddleston, dated 17 Dec, at trial in Middlesex (jury discharged) March 20

Mills v Charlesworth app of plt from judgt of Mr Justice Day, dated 12 March, at trial at York March 25

Antony Gibbs, Sons & Co v Young & anr app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Charles, dated 19 Nov, at trial in Middlesex from Bristol March 25

Taylor v Taylor app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated 20 Feb, at trial in Middlesex March 27

Cullerne v The London and Suburban General Permanent Benefit Building Soc app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated 24 Feb, at trial in Middlesex April 2

Metcalfe & anr v Lord Wharncliffe & anr app of Lord Wharncliffe from judgt of Mr Justice Grantham, dated 13 March, at trial at York April 3

FROM PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION.

(ADMIRALTY.)

For Hearing.

With Nautical Assessors.

1889.

Ship Assyrian (damage) Ross, T Smyth & Co v Owners of Assyrian app of dfts from judgt of Mr Justice Butt, dated 30 July Oct 7

Ship Rockcliff (salvage) Owners of Discovery & ors v Owners of Rockcliff, cargo, and freight app of plts from jdgt of Mr Justice Butt, dated 2 August Oct 7

N.B.—Admiralty Appeals without Assessors (if any) are taken in order of date of setting down in the Queen's Bench Final List.

FROM THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

Sitting in Bankruptcy.

In re J B Spence Expte J B Spence app of J B Spence from receiving order, dated March 13, made by Mr Registrar Linklater on petn of J C Richardson

In re G Spackman Expte J H Foley (trustee) app of W May & ors from order of Justices Cave and A L Smith, dated Feb 18, affirming act of bankruptcy on app from Bristol County Court

In re W P V Wallis Expte Lickorish & anr app of Lickorish & anr from order of Mr Registrar Linklater, dated March 6, limiting costs to out of pocket expenses, and cross notice of debtor for dismissal of petition

In re A H Barker Expte E Constable app of E Constable (Creditor) from order of Mr Registrar Giffard, dated Feb 27, granting unconditional discharge

FROM ORDERS MADE ON INTERLOCUTORY MOTIONS IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

Interlocutory List.

1890.

Jay (exor, &c) v Robinson app of plt from Justices Cave and A L Smith, affirming refusal of Mr Justice Charles to make interim injunction perpetual (part heard, March 17—present, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, and Lord Justice Fry)

1889.

MacDougall v Knight app of deft from Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Mathew giving liberty to proceed with action upon payment by plt of costs of former action Dec 27

1890.

Hopkins v Turner & Co app of defts from Justices Denman and Wills refusing new trial—action tried by Baron Huddleston with a jury in Middlesex Feb 7

Hopkins v The Smethwick District Local Board of Health app of defts from Justices Denman and Wills, on applcn for new trial, setting aside verdict and judgt for defts—action tried by Baron Pollock with a jury at Stafford Feb 7

Vandals & Co v Laws app of plts from Justices Denman and Wills, on applitn for new trial setting aside verdict and judgt—action tried by Mr Justice Charles in Middlesex Feb 18

Jenkinson v The Rossendale Valley Trams Co, ld app of plt from Justices Denman and Wills on applctn for new trial setting aside judgt and directing entry for defendant—action tried by Mr Justice Charles at Liverpool with a jury Feb 19

Proudfoot v Hart app of plt from Justices Mathew & Cave, setting aside findings and judgt of Official Receiver and directing new trial and assessment of damages Feb 20

Reynolds v Tooth & Ward app of plt from Justices Denman & Wills, on applin for new trial, setting aside verdict and directing entry of judgt for dft—action tried by the L C J at Lewes Feb 22 (security ordered)

Johnson v Christian Million Publishing Co, ld app of plt from Justices Denman & Wills refusing new trial against dft co—action tried by Baron Huddleston with special jury in Middx Feb 26 (security ordered)

Tower Furnishing and Finance Co, ld v Brown app of dft from order of Justices Denman and Wills, dated Feb 10, refusing new trial—action tried by Baron Huddleston with a jury in Middx March 1

Heslewood & anr v Consolidated Co, ld (Q B Crown Side) app of defts from order of Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls, dated 25 Feb, setting aside non suit and directing new trial on appeal from County Court March 6

The York City & County Banking Co, ld, v Took app of deft from order of the Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls, dated 27 Feb, affirming order for liberty to defend on payment into court March 11 (security ordered)

O'Brien v Marquess of Salisbury app of plt from Justices Field and Manisty refusing new trial action tried by Mr Justice Stephen at Manchester March 11

De Rothschild Freres v Morrison, Kekewich, & Co app of defts from order of the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Justice Fry, dated 5 March, affirming order of Mr Justice Day as to wharfage charges March 17

La Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas v Morrison, Kekewich, & Co app of defts from order of the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Justice Fry, dated March 5, affirming order of Mr Justice Day as to wharfage charges March 17

La Banque de France v Morrison, Kekewich, & Co app of defts from order of the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Justice Fry, dated March 5, affirming order of Mr Justice Day as to wharfage charges March 17

Christopher v Langworthy & ors app of plt from the Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls, dated 27 Feb, affirming order to strike out claim and dismissal of action against Earl of Verulam March 19

Christopher v Langworthy & ors app of plt from the Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls, dated Feb 27, affirming order to strike out claim and dismissal of action against Sarah Langworthy and ors March 19

Carey & ors v Warburton & ors app of plts from Mr Justice Mathew refusing applctn for payment of interest on amount found due, and for better account (set down by order) March 19

Hamlyn & Co v Grienditsveen Co app of plts from order of the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Justice Fry, dated 4 March, discharging order for service of writ out of jurisdiction March 21

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

EASTER SITTINGS, 1890.

NEW TRIAL PAPER.

For Judgment.

Waterford Steam Ship Co, ld, v Abercarn Coal Co (heard before Justices Denman and Wills, 13th, 14th, and 20th Feb, 1890)

For Argument.

1889.

Middlesex Thornton v Tippitts (part heard before Justices Wills and Vaughan Williams Mr Jelf Justice Stephen

Set down 12th August Liverpool Shutt v Holgate & ors Mr Kennedy Justice Grantham

Set down 30th November Report of W Ridley, Esq, Official Referee Smith v Howden Union & anr (not before 26th April) Mr Forbes

Set down 3rd December Middlesex Ross & Co v Johnson Mr Bigham Baron Huddleston

Set down 13th December Middlesex Morgan v Tennant Mr Winch Justice Cave

1890

Set down 23rd January Middlesex Maw & anr v Jones & ors, trading, &c Mr Wedderburn Justice Manisty

Set down 24th January Middlesex Stewart v Miller & anr Mr Tindal Atkinson Justice Stephen

Set down 25th January Middlesex Garrett v Goodsall & anr Mr Filian Justice Stephen

Set down 27th January Report of G W Hemming, Esq, Q.C., Official Referee Booth v Boutflower Mr T Atkinson

Set down 1st February Exeter Saunders v Western Manufacturing Co Mr Bullen Before the Under-Sheriff

Set down 3rd February Middlesex Poole & ors v Cordery Mr McCall Justice Stephen

Set down 6th February Middlesex Lee v Nixey Mr T R Kemp L C J of England

Set down 6th February Middlesex Barnes v Down Mr Thomas Justice Stephen Motion for judgment No 2 to be argued with this motion

Set down 7th February Middlesex Prested v Austin & ors Mr Willis Justice Stephen (See No 16)

Set down 13th February Middlesex Black & Co v King & ors Mr Bigham Justice Field

Set down 18th February Middlesex Prested v Austin & ors Mr Marshall Justice Stephen (See No 14)

Set down 19th February Middlesex Ellis v Tottenham Local Board Mr M Lush Justice Field

Set down 28th February Middlesex Marks v Beyfus & ors Plt in person Baron Huddleston

Set down 3rd March Leicester Hackney v Knight Mr Graham Baron Pollock

Set down 5th March Middlesex Rudge Cycle Co, ld v Stoddart, Lovering, & Co A.r Finlay Baron Huddleston

Set down 8th March Newcastle-on-Tyne Beath v Imperial Union Accident Assurance Co, ld Mr Chitty Justice Day

Set down 10th March Newcastle-on-Tyne Crumble v Wallsend Local Board Mr Waddy Justice Day

Set down 12th March Middlesex Wright v London Road Car Co, ld Mr R T Reid Baron Huddleston Motion for judgment No 3 to be argued with this motion

Set down 13th March Leicester Eagle v Anderson Baron Pollock

Set down 18th March Carnarvon Roberts v Owen Mr Higgins Justice A L Smith

Set down 19th March Middlesex Maclaren & Sons v Davis & ors Mr Hewitt Baron Huddleston

Set down 19th March Nottingham Ecklin v Little Mr Graham Baron Pollock

Set down 19th March Sussex Thomas v Bagot The Under Sheriff

Set down 20th March Newcastle-on-Tyne Wilson v North Eastern Ry Co Mr Dent Justice Day

Set down 21st March Exeter Archibald v Fisher Mr Bucknill Justice Cave

Set down 29th March Liverpool Norman v Binnington & ors Mr Bigham Justice Charles

Set down 2nd April Liverpool The Mersey Forge, ld, v Caton & Co Mr Gully Justice Charles

Set down 3rd April Bristol Budgetts & Co v Binnington & Co Mr Bucknill Justice Cave
Set down 3rd April Leeds Mayor, &c, of Salford v Lever Mr Lockwood Justice Day
Set down 9th April West Riding Machill v Milnes Mr L Walton Justice Day

SPECIAL PAPER.

For Argument.

1890.

Set down 22nd January, due 28th January R D Baxter In re an Arbitration between the Met Ry Co and the Met District Ry Co (s o generally) Special case
Set down 7th February, due 12th February W H Nicholls Parker v Bacon (Fane & anr, clmts) Special case
Set down 11th February, due 17th February Bircham & Co Whadcote & anr v Pope & ors Special case
Set down 3rd March, due 11th of March Fox & Thicknesse Northfleet Coal & Balla t Co, ld, v Butchard Special case
Set down 5th March, due 11th March C A Bannister Hitchcock, Williams, & Co v Edwards Special case
Set down 2nd April, due 15th April Williamson, Hill, & Co N E Ry Co v The Normanby Local Board Special case

OPPOSED MOTIONS.

For Judgment.

Cozens, Hennessy, & Co v Morgan & anr (heard 1st April, 1890, before the Lord Chief Justice of England and Mr Justice A L Smith)

For Argument.

Gifford v Mayor, &c, of Wolverhampton (pt hd 4th March, 1890, before the Lord Chief Justice of England and Lord Justice Fry)
Barnes & anr v Down (to be argued with Motion for New Trial No 13)
Wright v London Road Car Co (to be argued with Motion for New Trial No 23)
In re Copyright Acts, 1842 and 1862 Expte Bonner & ors
Mordey, Carney & Co v Knight & ors
In re a Solr, &c Expte Rowley
Clark v Sonnenschein & Co
In re an Arbitration between La Societe Anonyme des Phosphates du Nord, &c and Langdale's Chemical Co
In re a Solr Expte Incorporated Law Soc
Vague v Davy (to come on with above Motion)
In re a Solr Expte Incorporated Law Soc
Hall v Bryce
Dale v Holbrook & anr
Dobell v Watts, Ward & Co
Henning & ors v Welch & anr
Ridgway v Smith & Son
In re a Solr Expte Incorporated Law Soc
Davies & Co and anr v Miers & anr
Phillips v Crompton & Co, ld
Same v Same
International Land Syndicate ld, v International Commercial Co, ld, & ors
Engels v Manning
Colvin v Leyland
Montgomery v Smith & anr
McGregor v Stromsberg
Same v Same
Askwith v Ballard & ors
Thompson v Derby & ors
Cameron v Buller & ors
Morrison, Kekewich & Co v Baring Bros & ors
Prince v Cleveland & anr
Lancaster Banking Co v Caird (Barlow Mawicks, 3rd party)
Howse v Driver
Romer v Owen
Montgomerie & ors v Lamplough & Co & ors
Stoumza v Stourza & ors
Callum v Stromsberg
Flint v Chamberlayne
Bostock & anr v Fernie
Henderson v Thorn (Anderton & anr, 3rd parties)
Deeks v Grumbly & Co
Briton Medical, &c Assoc, ld, v Prole
Mozon v Sheppard
Ford v Blest
Met. Prudential Bldg. Soc, ld, v Hobern & anr
Nat-Gebr. v Pinton
Hoare v Hoare
Edwards & Co v Menx
Bizat v Wardleworth & ors
In re a Solr Expte Incorporated Law Soc
Green v Lawrence
Burnell v Howard & anr
Thomas v Searles
Jones v Manchester Carriage & Trams Co
In re Middleton Mutual Co-operative Soc ld. & Industrial & Provident Soc Acts, 1862, 1867 & 1876
Pyman, Bell & Co v Surrey Commercial Dock Co
In re an Arbitration between Shaw, Savile & Albion Co ld, & the Colonial Union Co ld
Ford v Scudder
Siegle v London Hydraulic Power Co
In re a Solr. Expte Incorporated Law Soc
Van Biene v Stromsberg
Humpage v Snyder
Palmer v Yates
Mason & Barry ld v Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris urgent
Horncastle v Smith
Sutton v Whytock & ors
Belfrage v Mahon
Bovril ld v Firmenger & Howard
Cook v Whallock urgent
Williams v Jenks
Crowther v Turner
Wertheimer v Seymour
Titley & anr v Howard

CROWN PAPER.

For Judgment.

Surrey, Wandsworth Council of Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain v Wheeldon County Court Defendant's appeal Argued Feb 5, 1890, cor Pollock, B, and Hawkins J

For Argument.

Cardiganshire, Lampeter Evans v Jenkins County Court deft's app
Glamorganshire, Swansea Usher & Co, ld v Hall County Court pltf's app H H Judge Williams
Yorkshire, W R The Queen v Mayor, &c, of Harrogate (ex pte Gray) Nisi for mandamus to approve plans
Devonshire, East Stonehouse Hawke v Cole County Court Plaintiff's appeal H H Judge Edge
Shropshire Smith v Humphries Magistrate's case
Cardiganshire The Queen v J G W Bonsall, Esq & ors Jj &c Nisi for certiorari for bastardy order at instance of G Owen
Somersetshire Gifford, Fox & Co v Chard Union & ors Quarter sessions Appellants' nisi to quash
Somersetshire Boden & Co v Same Quarter Sessions Appellants' nisi to quash
Monmouthshire, Tredegar Morris v Usher & Co ld County Court Defendants' appeal
Yorkshire, Otley Walker & ors v Leach County Court Defendant's appeal
Gloucestershire, Stow-on-the-Wold Appleby & Wife v Hippisley & ors County Court Plaintiff's appeal
Yorkshire, Sheffield Hawley v Clegg & ors County Court Plaintiff's Appeal H.H. Judge Ellison
Middlesex, Clerkenwell Steadman & ors v Box County Court Defendant's appeal
Yorkshire, Leeds Harrison v Sharpe County Court Defendant's appeal
Hastings Meadows v Taylor Magistrate's case
Same Same v Same Magistrate's case
Surrey, Southwark Amos v Duffy & Son County Court Defendants' appeal
Glamorganshire Leyson & ors v Williams Magistrate's case
Surrey, Chertsey Stroud v Finney County Court Plaintiff's appeal
Middlesex, Bow Warner v Piper County Court Plaintiff's appeal H.H. Judge Prentice
Middlesex, Bloomsbury British Gynecological Soc v Preston County Court Plaintiffs' appeal H H Judge Bacon
Lancashire The Queen v Morecambe Local Board (expte Rushton & ors) Nisi for mandamus to approve plans
Gloucestershire The Queen v Jj.'s of Gloucester (expte Fido) Nisi for mandamus to hear appeal
Met Pol Dist The Queen v M Williams, Esq, Met Pol Mag & Grover & Son (expte Somer) Nisi to state case
Middlesex, Brompton Murtagh v Barry County Court Defendant's appeal H.H. Judge Stonor
Met Pol Dist Goldsmith & anr v Slattery Magistrate's case
Lancashire, Burnley Simpson v Baxter & ors County Court Plaintiff's appeal H.H. Judge Gates
London Smith v Barber County Court Plaintiff's appeal Mr Commissioner Kerr
Yorkshire, Skipton Ingleby v Slack County Court Defendant's appeal H.H. Judge Gates
Middlesex, Marylebone Tito v British Kosher Meat, &c Co & Levie County Court Defendant Levie's appeal
Staffordshire, Baralem Harrison & Son v Sadler & Co County Court Plaintiffs' appeal
Cambridgeshire, Wisbech Hubbard & anr v Goodley County Court Plaintiffs' appeal H H. Judge Price
Middlesex, Bloomsbury Wilke's Metallic Flooring, &c Co v Midland Ry Co County Court Defendants' appeal
Northumberland, Newcastle-on-Tyne Trenholme v Kilburn County Court Defendant's appeal.
Huddersfield Mayor, &c of Huddersfield v Shaw Magistrate's Case
Monmouthshire, Newport Jones v Aberdeen, &c Monumental Co County Court Plaintiff's appeal
Middlesex, Brompton Smith & Sons v Kirk & anr County Court Defendants' appeal
Yorkshire, Kingston-on-Hull Bradley v Dock Co at Kingston-on-Hull County Court Defendants' appeal
Surrey, Southwark Griffiths Bros & Co v Hannah County Court Defendant's appeal
Yorkshire, Pontefract Hazzlewood v Marshall & anr County Court Plaintiff's appeal
London Hall v Smallpiece Magistrate's case (under Met Bldg Act, 18 & 19 Vict c 122, s 106 & 107)
Yorkshire, Leeds Blackburn v Voakes & anr County Court Defendants' appeal
Kent, Tonbridge Tonbridge Local Board v Jones County Court Plaintiffs' appeal
Kent, Tonbridge Tonbridge Local Board v Jones County Court Plaintiffs' appeal
Cardiff O'Gorman v Sweet & ors Magistrate's case
Met Pol Dist Daw & Son v London County Council Magistrate's case
Middlesex, Clerkenwell Fenton v Hooker County Court Defendant's appeal H.H. Judge Eddis
Yorkshire, Dewsbury Dyson v Hirst & anr County Court Defendants' appeal
Glamorganshire The Queen v Jj.'s of Glamorgan (expte Elliott & ors) Nisi for certiorari for order of Sessions
Lancashire Overseers of Manchester v Ormskirk Union Quarter Sessions, 12 & 13 Vict, c 45, s 11
Dorsetshire Philpot & anr v Bugler Magistrate's case
Surrey, Southwark Roberts v Simpson County Court Plaintiff's appeal
Surrey, Wandsworth Moore & anr v Barker & ors County Court Plaintiffs' appeal
Devonshire, Exeter Maynard v Linscott County Court Defendant's appeal
London Joslin v Gt Eastern Ry Co Mayor's Court Plaintiff's appeal
Northumberland, Morpeth Colman v Kelby County Court Defendant's appeal

Middlesex, Marylebone Hobbs v Cathie (Bell, 3rd party) County Court Defendant's appeal
London The Queen v G E Ry Co (expte James) Nisi for certiorari for inquisition for compensation
Yorkshire, Dewsbury Brier v Brown County Court Defendant's appeal
Shropshire, Wem Davison & ors v Groome Summons for prohibition referred from Chambers
Lancashire, Bury Kay v Renshaw & Son County Court Plaintiff's appeal
Lincolnshire Caistor Union v Jackson & ors Magistrate's case
Middlesex, Westminster Foster v Barrett County Court Plaintiff's appeal
Warwickshire, Birmingham Chamberlain & Hookham ld v Cadogan Electric Light Co ld County Court Defendants' appeal
Lancashire, Liverpool Leach & ors v Glynn & Son County Court Plaintiffs' appeal
Devonshire, Newton Abbott and Torquay Smerdon v Dawson County Court Plaintiff's appeal
Met Pol Dist Fletcher v Briant & Son Magistrate's case
Somersetshire Anderson v Hamlin Magistrate's case
Hampshire, Winchester Dearlove v Frederick County Court Plaintiff's appeal
Middlesex, Brompton Beach v Escombe County Court Defendant's appeal
Middlesex, Bloomsbury King v Henderson County Court Plaintiff's appeal
London The Queen v Pownall, Esq, and ors, Licensing Justices, &c (ex pte Hanbury & anr) Nisi for mandamus to hear applctn
Middlesex The Queen v Bird, Esq, & ors, Jj, &c, and Willesden Local Board (ex pte Greenfield) Nisi to state case
Middlesex, Clerkenwell Teale & Co v Reed County Court Defendant's appeal
Met Pol Dist Fortescue v Vestry of St Matthew, Bethnal Green Magistrate's case
London Heig v Coste Mayor's Court Defendant's appeal
Yorkshire, Halifax Crowther & anr v Walker County Court Defendant's appeal
Kent, Greenwich Hammersley v Loughborough County Court Plaintiff's appeal
Staffordshire, Stafford Rowland v Sladen & anr County Court Defendant's appeal
Essex, Romford Scott v Bell County Court Defendant's appeal
Middlesex The Queen v Judge of Brompton County Court and anr (ex pte Escombe) Nisi to hear action "Beach v Escombe"
Middlesex, Edmonton Lucas v Chestle (Mann & ors, claimants) County Court Plaintiff's appeal
London Reeve v Townsend Bros County Court Defendants' appeal
Monmouthshire, Newport Rees & Co v Jones, Phillips, & Co County Court Defendants' appeal
Flintshire Jones & anr v Bennett Magistrate's case
London Emmitt v Perrin Mayor's Court Plaintiff's appeal
London Beard & Sons v Bellwood County Court Prohibition
London The Queen v Comptroller General of Patents, Designs, &c (ex pte Kingscote) Nisi for mandamus to hear applctn
London The Queen v Lord Mayor & ors (ex pte Link) Nisi for prohibition
London In re Metropolitan Building Act, 1855 In re an action in the City of London Court Foot v Hodgson County Court Respt's app
Middlesex, Westminster Pugh v Horseley Co, ld County Court Defts' app
Warwickshire, Birmingham Morgan & Co v Peace & anr County Court defts' app
Glamorganshire, Swansea Thomas v Powell & ors County Court Plt's app H H Judge Williams
Middlesex, Bow Pankhurst v Penn County Court Defs app
Chatham and Sheerness The Queen v E J Athewes, Esq, Stipendiary Magistrate, and Chatham Local Board (expte Milton) Nisi to state case
Kingston upon Hull Dixon v Wells Magistrate's case
Southampton The Queen v West Cowes Local Board (expte Jones) Nisi for mandamus to enforce bye laws
Middlesex The Queen v Judge and Registrar of Marylebone County Court, and Payne (expte Aspinall & Co) Nisi to hear application or tax costs
Warwickshire, Coventry Handsley v Fern County Court Plt's app
Yorkshire, Sheffield Ryalls v Barker & Son County Court Plt's app

REVENUE PAPER.

For Judgment.

The Governing Body of Charterhouse School, applts, and Lamarque (Surveyor of Taxes), respt (c a v Jan 23)

Causes for Hearing.

Attorney-Gen v Mayor, &c, of Hythe & anr By English information
Attorney-Gen v De Burton & ors By English information and Supplemental Order

Cases as to Income Tax, Stamp and Corporation Duties.

Whitehead, applt, and Wilson (Surveyor of Taxes), respt
North British Water Gas Syndicate, ld, applts, and Commissioners of Inland Revenue, respts
In re Duty on the Bootham Ward Strays, York

Opposed Motion.

Attorney-Gen v Highland Ry Co and Dougal (Referred from Chambers)
Motions for Attachment for Contempt—16

APPEALS AND MOTIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

APPEALS for hearing before a DIVISIONAL COURT Sitting in Bankruptcy.

In re Harvey	Ex pte Official Receiver
In re Tregaskis	Ex pte Tregaskis
In re Hudson	Ex pte South Shields & Westoe Burial Board
In re Same	Ex pte Trustee (cross appeal)
In re Watson	Ex pte Official Receiver
In re Reese	Ex pte Bryant

MOTIONS in BANKRUPTCY for hearing before Mr. Justice CAVE.

In re Sheen	Ex pte Comptroller
In re Moor	Ex pte Wilding v Wickenden
In re Bradbrook	Ex pte Hawkins v Bradbrook
In re Tillett	Ex pte Robinson & anr
In re Ridgway	Ex pte Robinson & Fisher
In re Bradbrook	Ex pte Bishop v Hawkins
In re Herepath & Delmar	Ex pte Delmar v Ogle
In re Davis	Ex pte Hammond & Co v Mason
In re Bagott & anr.	Ex pte Bagott v Viney
In re Clift	Ex pte Colquhoun v Fletcher
In re Barton	Ex pte Chief Official Receiver v Barton
In re Same	Ex pte Same v Stewart
In re O'Farrell	Ex pte O'Farrell & ors
In re Tillett, trading as Barton & Co	Ex pte Harper v Robinson
In re Kolkenbeck	Ex pte Henderson v Wacoyne
In re Same	Ex pte Same v Standing
In re Same	Ex pte Same v Schoner
In re Same	Ex pte Same v Kolkenbeck, G. F.
In re Same	Ex pte Same v Kolkenbeck, A.
In re Smith	Ex pte Pickering v Tarn
In re Dodds, M. B.	Ex pte Exors of Vaughan v Brown & ors
In re Ashwin	Ex pte Ball v Upton & ors
In re Dodds, J	Ex pte Exors of Vaughan v Pritchard & anr
In re Richards, Power & Co	Ex pte Cooper v Power & anr
In re Reed	Ex pte Salaman v Thomas & ors
In re Field	Ex pte Pratt v Thomas & ors
In re Same	Ex pte Same v Lewis & ors
In re Bryant	Ex pte Smart v Carr
In re Lunn	Ex pte Sheriff of Surrey
In re Green	Ex pte Williams v Haslock
In re Kemp	Ex pte Kemp v Jones
In re Douglas	Ex pte O'Dell v Harper
In re Trehearne	Ex pte C. O. R. v Ealing Local Bord
In re Andreoli	Ex pte Greenbank v Andreoli
In re Spalding & Hodge	Ex pte Patent Paper Co
In re Easton	Ex pte Elliott v Cope
In re Finch	Ex pte West-ra Counties Agricultural Soc v Feast
In re Mc Gregor & Smith	Ex pte Boulton v Hunter
In re Levy	Ex pte Sheriff v Essex
In re Breslauer	Ex pte Palmer v Wild & ors
In re Flindell	Ex pte Izard v Richardson
In re Seager	Ex pte Morton v Pratt
In re Carpenter	Ex pte Bealey & anr v Official Receiver

WINDING UP NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, April 11.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

ABBEY MILLS DISTILLERY, LIMITED—Chitty, J, has, by an order dated March 10, appointed John Ball Ball, 1, Gresham bldgs, Basinghall st, to be official liquidator
ABERDARE TIN PLATE CO, LIMITED—Creditors are required, on or before May 12, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Richard Garnaut Crawker, 11, Temple st, Swansea Thursday, May 22, at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims
CANADIAN (DIRECT) MEAT CO, LIMITED—Petn for winding up, presented April 2, directed to be heard before Stirling, J, on Saturday, April 19 Saunders & Co, Coleman st, solors for petners
CITY IMPROVED BREAD CO, LIMITED—Petn for winding up, presented April 10, directed to be heard before Chitty, J, on Saturday, April 19 Reynolds, West Smithfield, solor for petners
G FISCHER & CO, LIMITED—Petn for winding up, presented April 10, directed to be heard before Kay, J, on Saturday, April 19 West & Co, Cannon st, solors for petner
GUARDIAN HORSE, VEHICLE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO, LIMITED—Stirling, J, has fixed April 22, at 12, at his chambers, for the appointment of an official liquidator
PUBLIC WORKS AND CONTRACT CO, LIMITED—By an order made by Stirling, J, dated April 1, it was ordered that the company be wound up Dean, Clement's inn, Strand, solor, the petner
THE WHITEHALL ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO, LIMITED—Creditors are required, on or before April 16, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to L B Burns, 2, Bond ct, Walbrook
UNITED STATES GOLD PLACERS (NEW CO), LIMITED—Petn for winding up, presented April 2, directed to be heard before Chitty, J, on Saturday, April 19 Tickell, Walbrook, solor for petner

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, April 15.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

ALFRED NEAL, LIMITED—By an order made by Kekewich, J, dated March 29, it was ordered that the company be wound up Hood Barrs, Clement's inn, Strand, solor for petner
DRAMATIC OPINION, LIMITED—By an order made by Stirling, J, dated April 1, it was ordered that the company be wound up Wilkins, St Swithin's lane, solor for petner
GEORGE NEAL & CO, LIMITED—Creditors are required, on or before May 5, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Edwin Waterhouse, 44, Gresham st Monday, May 19, at 1, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims
UNITED BACON CURING CO, LIMITED—By an order made by North, J, dated March 29, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the company be continued Ingle & Co, Threadneedle st, solors for petners

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

JOHN TATHAM & SONS, LIMITED—The Vice-Chancellor has fixed Friday, April 25, at 2.30, at 2, Clarence st, Albert sq, Manchester, for the appointment of an official liquidator

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

LOYAL BRUNSWICK LODGE OF INDEPENDENT ODD FELLOWS, Sun Inn, Westbar, Sheffield April 9
ST GEORGE'S (HANOVER SQUARE) WORKING MEN'S CLUB, Little Grosvenor st March 29

If the house in which you live is going to be sold over your head, why not purchase it? Don't cripple your business by taking the purchase money out of it, and certainly do not borrow the money with the chance of having it called in at an inconvenient time. Get a liberal and cheap advance from the TEMPERANCE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY, 4, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Full particulars free by post.—[ADVT.]

CREDITORS' NOTICES.
UNDER 22 & 23 VICT. CAP. 35.
LAST DAY OF CLAIM.
London Gazette.—FRIDAY, April 4.

BALL, JANE, Tue Brook, nr Liverpool. May 16. Banks & Kendall, Liverpool
BAYLEY, EMMA, West Bromwich. May 7. Brady, Birmingham
BEBBINGTON, GEORGE, Bowdon, Chester, Iron Merchant. June 1. Chapman & Co, Manchester
BELL, JANE HAUGHTON, Alleyn park, Dulwich. July 31. Louisa Bell, Moorfield, Alleyn park
BOLT, CHARLES, Dartford, Publican. May 5. Tippetts & Son, Maiden lane
BRACEWELL, THOMAS, Nateby, nr Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland, Joiner. June 2. Johnson & Tilly, Lancaster
BRADLEY, SARAH JANE, Altham rd, Stoke Newington. April 29. Tyer, New inn
BREACH, ADELAIDE CONSTANCE DUNBAR, Colley rd, Gipsy hill, Upper Norwood. May 12. Ranken Ford & Co, South sq, Gray's inn
BROAD, EDWIN, Cheltenham, Gent. April 30. Bubb & Co, Cheltenham
BROAD, JOHN, Cheltenham, Gent. April 30. Bubb & Co, Cheltenham
BROWN, THOMAS, Notting hill terr, Bayswater, Gent. May 5. Meynell, Furnival st
BRYANT, EMMA, Barnet. May 10. Boyes, Barnet, Herts
COOK, SARAH ANN, Marloes rd, Kensington. May 1. Gillman, Southampton st, High Holborn
DALLISTON, ELEANOR, Woodsome rd, Highgate rd. May 7. Swain, Old Jewry
DAVIES, TIMOTHY JAMES, Birmingham, Wine Merchant. May 15. Lynex, Birmingham
DAY, JAMES, Liverpool, Glass Merchant. May 16. A. E. & W. H. Cowl, Liverpool
DRESSER, MARY ANN, Norton, Yorks. April 30. Walker & Langborne, Malton
EARLE, CLARA DOWSON, Tunbridge Wells. May 15. Rivington & Son, Fenchurch bldngs
FOSTER, MARY FLETCHER, Chorlton upon Medlock, Manchester. May 6. Slater & Sons, Manchester
HENDERSON, CHARLES PATON, Withington Hall, nr Manchester, Merchant. May 7. Wigglesworth & Rogerson Manchester
HOPKIN, GEORGE, Burslem, Staffs, Potter's Manager. May 12. Tomkinson & Co, Burslem
HUNT, MELICENT CAROLINE, Essex rd, Islington. April 30. Robert Milnes, care of John R. Hall, Temple chmbrs, Temple avenue
JONES, SAMUEL, Stratton St Margaret, Wilts, Farmer. May 17. Samuel Colborne, Stratton St Margaret
KEY, JOSEPH, Birmingham, Maltster. April 21. Arnold & Son, Birmingham
KITCHEN, JOSEPH SETH, Wardour st, Gold Refiner. May 31. Taylor, Essex st, Strand
LANGTON, MARY ANN, Bexley Heath, Kent. May 5. F. M. Whittingham, 2, Billiter st
LANGTON, SARAH ELIZABETH, Bexley Heath, Kent. May 5. F. M. Whittingham, 2, Billiter st
LUXMOORE-BROOKE, CHARLES, Middlewich, Chester, Esq. April 30. Trafford & Cook, Northwich
MARSHALL, WILLIAM, Ely, Cambs, Solicitor. June 1. Bartlett & Co, Cannon st
MULLEY, WILLIAM ROBINSON, Streatham, Surrey, Esq. May 10. Peters, Guildhall chbrs, Basinghall st
OWEN, WILLIAM GEORGE, Boundary rd, St John's wood. May 13. Nye & Co, Serjeant's inn, Temple
PAGE, CHARLES, Boxted, Essex, Cattle Dealer. May 1. Pope & Co, Colchester
PEARCE, ROBERT WEBB, Gunterstone rd, West Kensington, Railway Carriage Superintendent. May 20. Titley, South sq, Gray's inn
SCHIMMELMANN, CHARLES EDWARD, Margate. Apr 30. Paine & Co, St Helen's pl
SENIOR, THOMAS EVERED, Old Cleeve, Somerset, Farmer. April 25. Reed & Cook, Bridgwater
SHAW, STEPHEN, sen, Bybrook, Kennington, Kent, Miller. May 17. Norwood, Ashford
SMITH, MONTAGUE, King st, Cheapside. April 30. Maxwell, South Sea chmbrs, Bishopsgate st
SMITH, Rev WILLIAM ROBINS, Monnington on Wye, Hereford. May 31. New & Co, Evesham
STAFFORD, WILLIAM, Godalming, Surrey, Corn Merchant. April 22. R. E. & T. B. Mellersh, Godalming
TAYLOR, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Iquique, Chili, Master Mariner. May 24. Preston, Stratford
TOOTAL, MARGARET, Pendleton, Lancs. May 2. Slater & Co, Manchester
UNDERHILL, GEORGE, Royal Leamington Spa, Dairyman. April 12. Burridge, Leamington Spa
WARMAN, EDWARD, Ellerslie rd, Hammersmith, retired Jeweller. May 20. Nisbet & Daw, Lincoln's inn fields
WEBB, JAMES, Castle rd, Kentish Town, Pipemaker. June 2. Price & Son, Waltbrook
WILES, ROBERT, Terrington St Clement, Norfolk, Farmer. June 1. Reed & Watman, Downham Market
WOOD, JOHN, Uttoxeter, Staffs, Gent. May 21. Cooper & Co, Uttoxeter

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, April 8.

BEALE, WILLIAM, East Cowes, I W, Master Mariner. May 19. Bailey, jun, Newport, I W
BUTTERY, MARY ANN, Bingham, Notts. May 17. Burton & Elking, Nottingham
CAMPBELL, CHRISTINIA DOROTHY, Exmouth. May 1. Lawton & Co, Eye, Suffolk
CODNER, JOHN, Kingston upon Hull, Painter. May 19. Laverack & Son, Hull
EASTON, WILLIAM, Leeds, Arbitrator of Fire Losses. June 10. Crumbie, York
GURNELL, WILLIAM, Kirton in Lindsey, Lincs. June 1. Freer & Co, Brigg and Scunthorpe
HARRIS, GEORGE, Charsfield, Suffolk. May 5. Birkett & Ridley, Ipswich
HARTLEY, ALFRED WARD, Manningham, Bradford. May 8. Berry & Co, Bradford
HIRST, SAMUEL, Halifax, retired Draper. May 17. Jubb & Co, Halifax
JOHNSON, ELIZABETH, Skipton, Yorks. June 2. Wright & Waterworth, Keighley
JONES, ELIZA, Maesycrugian Manor, Carmarthen. June 30. Walters, Carmarthen
MORRELL, THOMAS, Crigglestone, Yorks, retired Innkeeper. May 1. Iansons & Co, Wakefield
SCOTT, JAMES, Wakefield, Eating house keeper. May 1. Iansons & Co, Wakefield
STEER, WILLIAM, Plymouth, Builder. May 10. Snell & Holman, Plymouth
TOWNEND, ALICE, Bath. May 3. Woollcombe & Son, Plymouth

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, April 11.

ALEXANDER, ELIZABETH, Augustus st, Regent's pk. May 18. Bertie, St Bene't place, Gracechurch st
ALEXANDER, THOMAS JOSEPH. Robert st, Hampstead rd, Engraver. May 18. Bertie, St Bene't place, Gracechurch st
ATCHERLEY, DAVID FRANCIS, Marton Hall, Salop, Esq., J.P., D.L. May 31. Ashton & Woods, Warrington
BENNETT, GEORGE EDWARD, Sheffield, Painter. June 2. Clegg & Sons, Sheffield
BEW, WILLIAM JAMES, Maesgwyn Milwr, nr Holywell, Flint, Mine Manager. April 30. Cope, Holywell
BIRCH, WALTER, Lichfield, Solicitor. May 8. Birch, Thame, Oxon
BROWN, GEORGE, Preston, Wire Worker. May 11. Higson, Preston
DEACON, HARRY COLLINGS, Wigmore st, Cavendish sq, Esq. May 14. W. M. Deacon, 36, Drayton pk, Highbury
FLOOD, BARTHOLOMEW, Liverpool, Butter Merchant. May 17. Madden & Co, Liverpool
FROST, JOHN, Buckshead, St. Winnow, Cornwall, Gamekeeper. May 5. Borlase & Co, Penzance
GREG, PERCY, Tedworth sq, Chelsea. May 15. Wilkinson & Son, Lincoln's inn fields
HALLWORTH, HANNAH, Cheadle, Hulme, Chester. April 30. Lee, Manchester
HARWOOD, HENRY, Waterfoot, Lancs, Innkeeper. May 10. Woodcock & Sons, Haslingden
LUPTON, JAMES CORNELIUS, Baildon, Yorks, Painter. June 2. Rawnsley & Peacock, Bradford
MAXEY, THOMAS, Louth, Lincs. May 24. Wilson & Son, Louth
MITCHELL, WILLIAM, Mere, Wilts, retired Cheese Factor. May 10. Rutter & Rutter, Mere, Shaftesbury, and Wincanton
MUELLER, ELIZABETH, Lincoln. May 9. Tweed & Co, Lincoln
OLIVER, MATTHEW, formerly of Caversham, Reading, Butler. April 25. R. E. & T. B. Mellersh, Godalming, Surrey
RICHARDS, ANNE, Monmouth-rd, Bayswater. May 9. Humphreys & Sons, Gilt-spur chmbrs, Holborn Viaduct
SIMS, SIMON, Steeple Ashton, Wilts, Farmer. April 25. Mann & Rodway, Trowbridge
SNELGAR, LETITIA, Bromley, Kent. May 24. Shepheards, Finsbury circus
STEPHENSON, JANE, Easington, Durham. May 17. Moore & Co, Sunderland
STEPHENSON, JOHN, Easington, Durham, Butcher. May 17. Moore & Co, Sunderland
THORPE, GEORGE, Thorne, Yorks, Printer. May 14. Palmer, Doncaster
TRACY, GEORGE MURTON, Edenbridge, Kent, Esq. April 30. Tahourdins & Co, Victoria st, Westminster
TUCK, CHARLES EDWARD, Norwich. May 31. Tuck, Norwich
WILLIAMS, EDWARD, Bassaleg, Mon, Farmer. May 3. James, Bassaleg, nr Newport, Mon, or Lewis, Alma st, Newport, Mon

WARNING TO INTENDING HOUSE PURCHASERS & LESSEES.—Before purchasing or renting a house have the Sanitary arrangements thoroughly examined by an expert from The Sanitary Engineering & Ventilation Co., 65, opposite Town Hall, Victoria-st, Westminster (Estab. 1876), who also undertake the Ventilation of Offices, &c.—[ADVT.]

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
London Gazette—FRIDAY, April 11.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

BERRY, JOHN, High st, Borough, Boot Manufacturer High Court Pet April 9 Ord April 9
BOND, GEORGE ROBERT, and EDWARD MYALL, Wood st, Straw Bonnet Warehousman High Court Pet April 9 Ord April 9
BOXTON, ELIZA, Leamington, Leather Seller Warwick Pet April 5 Ord April 5
BRIGHT, WILLIAM HENRY, Glengall rd, Old Kent rd, Shop Fitter High Court Pet April 9 Ord April 9
BROOKES, ALEXANDER, Birmingham, Market Gardener Birmingham Pet April 9 Ord April 9
BROOKS, J. H., Caterham, Surrey, Builder Croydon Ord April 1
CLAYTON, JOHN OXLEY, Great Northern Potato Market, King's Cross, Potato Salesman High Court Pet April 9 Ord April 9
COHEN, HARRIS, Newcastle on Tyne, Glazier Newcastle on Tyne Pet March 31 Ord April 9
COLES, THOMAS WILLIAM, Crewkerne, Somerset, Baker Yeovil Pet April 9 Ord April 9
DENNISON, EDWARD, Fenchurch st, Corn Merchant High Court Pet April 9 Ord April 9
HOWIE, DAVID, Norwich, Photographer Norwich Pet March 28 Ord April 9
KEMP, WILLIAM, Shipdham, Norfolk, Farmer Norwich Pet March 26 Ord April 9
LANDQUIST, JUSTUS FERDINAND, Mark lane, Commission Agent High Court Pet April 9 Ord April 9
LEWIS, LOUIS ISAACS, Kingston on Thames, Clothier Kingston, Surrey Pet April 9 Ord April 9
LONG, JOSEPH EDWARD, Bishop's Stortford, Herts, Pawnbroker Hertford Pet April 3 Ord April 3
MARSHALL, CHARLES WILLIAM, Vereker rd, West Kensington, Commission Agent High Court Pet April 8 Ord April 8
MILLS, WALTER, Great Yarmouth, Carter Great Yarmouth Pet April 9 Ord April 9
MORTON, RALPH, late Walworth rd, Provision Dealer High Court Pet March 21 Ord April 9
NATHAN, HENRY, Central Meat Market, Smithfield, Meat Salesman High Court Pet April 3 Ord April 3
PAYNE, HARRY JOHN, Woore, Salop, Coltbreaker Nantwich and Crewe Pet April 9 Ord April 9
POLLARD, WILLIAM, Burton on Trent, Draper Burton on Trent Pet April 9 Ord April 9
POTTS, THOMAS, Harrogate, Monumental Mason York Pet April 9 Ord April 9
ROE, ANN, Aricedon Hill, Cumberland, Innkeeper Whitehaven Pet April 9 Ord April 9
SANDERS, THOMAS, Great Sutton st, Clerkenwell, Watch Dealer High Court Pet April 3 Ord April 3
SMITH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Leeds, Manager in Wheat Meal Manufactory Leeds Pet April 9 Ord April 9
SMITH, HARRIETTE ELIZA, Llangelynin, Merionethshire, Slate Quarry Proprietor Aberystwith Pet April 9 Ord April 9
THORNE, CHARLES, Hildenborough, Innkeeper Tunbridge Wells Pet April 9 Ord April 9
TUTT, CHARLES RICHARD, Devizes, Wilts, Boot Dealer Bath Pet April 9 Ord April 9
YATES, JOSEPH HOLLIS, Gloucester, Solicitor Gloucester Pet March 26 Ord April 9

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Apr 8.

WATTS, JOSEPH, Derby, Plasterer Derby Pet April 3 Ord April 3

FIRST MEETINGS

BETTAM, HENRY, and CHARLES BOLTON, Dansey yard, Wardour st, Lithographers April 22 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldgs, Lincoln's inn
BROWN, HENRY WILLIAM, Windsor rd, Ealing, Dentist April 21 at 3 Off Rec, 119, Victoria st, Westminster
CHAPMAN, GEORGE, Northampton, Carter April 19 at 3 County Court bldgs, Northampton
DAUNTON, LUCY RACHAEL WHITE, Bristol, Stay Manufacturer April 23 at 12 Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Bristol

DEAN, WILLIAM, Hoylake, Cheshire, Grocer April 23 at 2.30 Off Rec, 35, Victoria st, Liverpool
DUNCAN, WALTER, Green st, Grosvenor sq, Artist April 22 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Lincoln's inn
FOSTON, ELIZABETH MOUNSEY, Nottingham, Tobacconist April 18 at 12 Off Rec, St Peter's Church walk, Nottingham
HUNT, JAMES JOHN, Norwich, Confectioner April 18 at 3 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich
JOHNSON, AMBROSE JAMES, Toftrees, nr Fakenham, Norfolk, Clerk in Holy Orders April 19 at 1 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich
JOSEPH, LEWIS MANSEL, Aberavon, Glam, Licensed Victualler April 22 at 11 Castle Hotel, Neath
LEE, LEONARD GEORGE, Chesterfield, Dealer in Music April 18 at 1 Off Rec, St James's chbrs, Derby
LONGLEY, CHARLES, Gosport, Tailor April 28 at 3.30 166, Queen st, Portsea
MCLAREN, WILLIAM, JOHN DONNELLY, and AMBROSE TRASK, Dockley rd, Bermondsey April 23 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields
MORRIS, JANE, Pembroke, Boot Dealer April 23 at 2.30 Temperance Hall, Pembroke Dock
OWENS, HUGH, Bootle, Baker April 21 at 3 Off Rec, 35, Victoria st, Liverpool
POLLARD, WILLIAM, Burton on Trent, Draper April 18 at 2 Off Rec, St James's chbrs, Derby
POTTS, THOMAS, Harrogate, Monumental Mason April 23 at 12 30 Off Rec, York
PRITCHETT, ALBERT, Salisbury, Butcher April 21 at 3 Off Rec, Salisbury
STANLEY, JOHN PHILIP, Heigham, Norwich, Licensed Victualler April 19 at 12 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich
TAYLOR, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Newport, Mon, Contractor April 19 at 12 Off Rec, 12, Tredegar pl, Newport, Mon
YEWDALL, HENRY, Henrietta st, Covent garden, Solicitor April 21 at 11 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford
YOUNG, CHARLES, Tonypandy, Glam, Butcher April 18 at 12 Off Rec, Merthyr Tydfil

ADJUDICATIONS.

CLAYTON, JOHN OXLEY, Gt Northern Potato Market, King's Cross, Potato Salesman High Court Pet Apr 9 Ord Apr 9
COLES, THOMAS WILLIAM, Crewkerne, Somerset, Baker Yeovil Pet Apr 9 Ord Apr 9
HUGGINS, WILLIAM RICHARD, Sparsholt rd, Crouch Hill, Slate Merchant High Court Pet Oct 29 Ord Apr 9
MADDEN, WILLIAM, Brick ct, Temple, Barrister-at-law High Court Pet Jan 8 Ord Mar 19
MARSHALL, CHARLES WILLIAM, Vereker rd, West Kensington, Commission Agent High Court Pet Apr 3 Ord Apr 3
MAWER, HENRY, South Beddington, Surrey, Baker Croydon Pet Mar 29 Ord Apr 3
MILLS, WALTER, Gt Yarmouth, Carter Gt Yarmouth Pet Apr 9 Ord Apr 9
NASH, JOSIAH, Milton-next-Gravesend, Mineral Water Maker Rochester Pet Mar 25 Ord Apr 9
OWENS, HUGH, Bootle, Baker Liverpool Pet Mar 26 Ord Apr 9
PAYNE, HARRY JOHN, Woore, Salop, Coltbreaker Nantwich and Crewe Pet Apr 8 Ord Apr 9
SANDERS, THOMAS, Gt Sutton st, Clerkenwell, Watch Dealer High Court Pet Apr 3 Ord Apr 3
SEARLE, WILLIAM, Oxford, Wood Merchant Oxford Pet Mar 17 Ord Apr 9
SMITH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Leeds, Manager in Wheat Meal Manufactory Leeds Pet April 9 Ord April 9
SMITH, HORACE GUY, Liverpool st, King's Cross, Theatrical Manager High Court Pet Feb 11 Ord April 3
TUTT, CHARLES RICHARD, Devizes, Wilts, Boot Dealer Bath Pet April 9 Ord April 9
WILFORD, S. J., Worship st, Machinist High Court Pet Feb 6 Ord April 3

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette, Jan 7.

DUNNING, NATHAN JOHN, Melbourne, Derbyshire, Licensed Victualler Derby Pet Jan 1 Ord Jan 2

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, April 15.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

ADLAM, WILLIAM HENRY, Reading, Fancy Warehouseman Reading Pet Feb 9 Ord Feb 9
APPLETON, WILLIAM, Burton Leonard, nr Ripon, Yorks, Farmer Northallerton Pet April 8 Ord April 10
AWDE, JONATHAN, Barnard Castle, Durham, Seed Cake Maker Stockton on Tees and Middlesborough Pet April 9 Ord April 9
BARKER, JOHN, Whitby, Yorks, Grocer Stockton on Tees and Middlesborough Pet April 9 Ord April 9
BASTIN, JOHN, Navestock, Essex, Farmer Chelmsford Pet April 11 Ord April 11
BEEVER, TIM, and JOB BEEVER, Holmfirth, Yorks, Joiners Huddersfield Pet April 9 Ord April 10
BOWEN, MARY, Gwaelymmaur Trelech, Carmarthenshire Carmarthen Pet March 29 Ord April 9
BRADSHAWE, CHARLOTTE DOROTHY, Warwick square High Court Pet April 10 Ord April 10
BROOKS, ALFRED, Coventry, Money Lender Coventry Pet April 1 Ord April 12
BROWN, WALTER S., Harlow, Essex, Butcher Hertford Pet March 25 Ord April 9
CASSINGHAM, THOMAS, Ramsgate, Draper Canterbury Pet April 12 Ord April 12
CATER, WILLIAM, Bredfield, Suffolk, Farmer Ipswich Pet April 10 Ord April 10
COATES, ALFRED, Bradford, Pianoforte Dealer Bradford Pet April 10 Ord April 10
CRONIN, ANNIE, Penzance, Boot Dealer Truro Pet April 9 Ord April 9
DANN, HENRY NEWMAN GROVES, Chapel st, Milton st, Dealer in Umbrella Materials High Court Pet April 9 Ord April 10
DAWSON, JOHN SAMUEL BALDWINSON, Otley, Yorks, Journeyman Joiner Leeds Pet April 11 Ord April 11
DIMMACK, THOMAS JAMES, Wolverhampton, Horse Dealer Wolverhampton Pet April 9 Ord April 9
DOMPE, GIOVANNI, Wardour st, Oxford st, Provision Merchant High Court Pet March 24 Ord April 12
DOUGALL, KEIR JOHNSON, Lyddington, Wilts, Medical Man Swindon Pet Feb 25 Ord Apr 10
EVELYN, EDWARD SHEE, Paglesham, Essex, Gent Rochester Pet March 11 Ord April 10
FEARY, WILLIAM JAMES, jun, Goswell rd, Builder High Court Pet April 11 Ord April 11
HALEY, DAVID, Judd st, King's Cross, Fishmonger High Court Pet March 19 Ord April 11
HELLEN, JAMES, Colchester, Butcher Colchester Pet April 10 Ord April 10
HOBERN, BROTHERS, late of George yd, Lombard st, Builders High Court Pet March 15 Ord April 11
HOSMER, MARY, St Mary's Cray, Kent, Widow Croydon Pet March 19 Ord April 10
KIRKBY, ROBERT, York, Clothier York Pet April 12 Ord April 12
KNIGHT, RICHARD, Winshill, Burton on Trent, Journeyman Wheelwright Burton on Trent Pet March 24 Ord April 9
LEANING, JOSEPH, Gt Grimsby, Bricklayer Gt Grimsby Pet April 10 Ord April 10
LEVY, ABRAHAM DAVID, Hackney rd, Boot Manufacturer High Court Pet April 11 Ord April 11
LOGAN, WILLIAM GEORGE, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, Auditor High Court Pet Feb 24 Ord April 11
MARR, JAMES, late of Liverpool, Accountant Liverpool Pet April 3 Ord April 12
MIDDLETON, JOHN, Worcester, Wheelwright Worcester Pet April 2 Ord April 12
MOFFAT, ROBERT MAXWELL, Blackpool, Physician Preston Pet April 12 Ord April 12
MUDON, E SYBELLA, Sydenham, Jeweller Greenwich Pet March 19 Ord April 11
ORMROD, JAMES, Pendlebury, Lancs, Coal Merchant Salford Pet March 28 Ord April 10
OWENS, HANNAH, Swansea, Butcher Swansea Pet April 10 Ord April 10
PARKER, HUGH, Birkenhead, Coal Merchant Birkenhead Pet April 1 Ord April 12
PHILPOTT, WILLIAM, Worcester, Licensed Victualler Worcester Pet April 9 Ord April 9
POTTER, JOHN EPHRAIM, Southchurch, Essex, Brickmaker Chelmsford Pet March 21 Ord April 9
ROBERT, MAXIME CARL, Gt Chapel st, Oxford st, Metal Worker High Court Pet April 10 Ord April 10
ROUND, JONAH, Old Hill, Rowley Regis, Staffs, Licensed Victualler Dudley Pet April 2 Ord April 2
SKILTON, HENRY, Leatherhead, Surrey, Builder Croydon Pet April 9 Ord April 9
SMITH, THOMAS YATES, Nottingham, Beerseller Nottingham Pet April 10 Ord April 10
STEER, EDWIN P, Park st, Park lane High Court Pet Dec 21 Ord March 27
STONHAM, THOMAS, Rye, Sussex, Grocer Hastings Pet April 11 Ord April 11
TAYLOR, GEORGE, Castle st, Falcon sq High Court Pet March 14 Ord April 10
THORNLEY, WILLIAM, Nottingham, Lace Manufacturer Nottingham Pet April 10 Ord April 10
TICKNER, EDWARD THOMAS, Milton rd, Herne hill High Court Pet March 12 Ord April 10
TRASK, WILLIAM SAMUEL, Bermondsey New rd, Butcher High Court Pet April 11 Ord April 12

FIRST MEETINGS.

ATKINSON, HENRY, Southwick, Durham, Market Gardener April 24 at 12 30 Off Rec, 25, John st, Sunderland
BECKWITH, ROBERT, Stockton on Tees, Engineer April 24 at 11.30 Off Rec, 8, Albert rd, Middlesborough
BEEVER, TIM, and JOB BEEVER, Holmfirth, Yorks, Joiners April 24 at 3 Haigh & Son, Solicitors, New st, Huddersfield
BIRD, BEVERLEY, Devonshire st, Portland place, late Captain in H M's 51st Regiment April 29 at 2.30 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn fields
BOSTON, ELIZA, Leamington, Leatherseller April 25 at 11 Off Rec, 17, Hertford st, Coventry
CALVERT, LEMUEL LEONARD, Wyke, Birstal, Yorks, Dyer's Representative April 22 at 11 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford
COATES, ALFRED, Bradford, Pianoforte Dealer April 24 at 11 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford
COHEN, ABRAHAM PERCY, Milton st, Fancy Goods Importer May 2 at 11 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn fields
COHEN, HARRIS, Newcastle on Tyne, Glazier April 22 at 2.30 Off Rec, Pink lane, Newcastle on Tyne
COLES, THOMAS WILLIAM, Crewkerne, Somerset, Baker April 22 at 3 Off Rec, Salisbury
COOK, ROBERT Whitby, Yorks, General Mason Apr 24 at 11 Off Rec, 8, Albert rd, Middlesborough
CORBET, JOHN WILLIAM, Holme Hale Rectory, Norfolk, Clerk in Holy Orders Apr 26 at 1 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich
DALRIAC, H S, Victoria Mansions, Victoria st, Major May 2 at 12 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn
DAVIDSON, PETER, Leman st, Whitechapel, Provision Dealer Apr 25 at 2.30 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn
DIGGINS, JOHN, Red Lion st, Holborn, Window Glass Dealer Apr 25 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn
DUBRAU, WILHELM, Georgiana st, Camden Town, Waiter Apr 25 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn
ELLIS, GEORGE, Edmonton, Farmer Apr 24 at 3 Off Rec, 119, Victoria st, Westminster
FRYER, THOMAS, Deal, Hotel Manager Apr 22 at 11 Freer & Co, 11, Bigby st, Brigg
GALLARD, THOMAS, Greens Norton, Northamptonshire, Miller Apr 24 at 3 Talbot Hotel, Towcester
GILBERT, JAMES POUNTNEY, Birmingham, Licensed Victualler Apr 25 at 11 25, Colmore row, Birmingham
GRAINGER, WILLIAM, Brierley Hill, Staffs, Grocer Apr 22 at 2.30 Thomas Wall, solor, Stourbridge
HOPKINS, WILLIAM, Bury st, Chelsea, Captain in the Army and Commissary Corps of Natal Apr 23 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields
HOWIE, DAVID, Norwich, Photographer April 26 at 11.30 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich
HUNT, NEVILLE, and WILLIAM RUMSEY, Manchester, Merchants April 22 at 3 Off Rec, Ogden's chbrs, Bridge st, Manchester
JOYCE, FRANCIS, Balsall Heath, Worcs, Builder April 23 at 11 Off Rec, 25, Colmore row, Birmingham
KEARTON, FRANK, Richmond, Poulterer April 24 at at 11 Off Rec, 8, Albert rd, Middlesborough
KEMP, WILLIAM, Shipdham, Norfolk, Farmer April 26 at 12 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich
KNIGHT, RICHARD, Winshill, Burton on Trent, Journeyman Wheelwright April 23 at 2.30 Midland Hotel, Station st, Burton on Trent
MIDDLETON, JOHN, Worcester, Wheelwright April 26 at 11 Off Rec, Worcester
NICHOLS, ARTHUR GEORGE, Newport, Mon, Boot Dealer April 23 at 2 30 Off Rec, Bank chbrs, Bristol
ORMROD, JAMES, Pendlebury, Lancs, Coal Merchant April 25 at 3 Off Rec, Ogden's chbrs, Bridge st, Manchester
OWEN, LEWIS, Bangor, Licensed Victualler April 25 at 4 Queen's Head Café, Bangor
PHILPOTT, WILLIAM, Worcester, Licensed Victualler April 24 at 10 Off Rec, Worcester
POOLEY, HARRY, Brighton, Grocer April 22 at 3 Off Rec, 4, Pavilion bldgs, Brighton
POPLETT, EMILY, New Bond st, Assistant to Court Dressmakers April 29 at 12 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn fields
PRICE, JOHN, Wellington, Herefordshire, Shopkeeper April 25 at 10 2, Offa st, Hereford
REYNER, FRED, Redcar, Yorks, Watchmaker April 24 at 11 Off Rec, 8, Albert rd, Middlesborough
ROBINSON, GEORGE HENRY, Birkdale, Lancs, Slater April 24 at 3 Off Rec, 35, Victoria st, Liverpool
ROE, ANN, Arlecdon Hill, Cumberland, Innkeeper April 24 at 12 67, Duke st, Whitehaven
ROUND, JONAH, Old Hill, Rowley Regis, Staffs, Licensed Victualler April 25 at 10.30 Off Rec, Dudley
SCHOFIELD, WILLIAM HENRY, Stratford upon Avon, Butcher April 25 at 12 Off Rec, 17, Hertford st Coventry
SHIPTON, WILLIAM WALTER, Cam, Glos, Publican April 25 at 2 Old Bell Hotel, Dursley
SIMON, LOUIS MICHAEL, Inner Temple, Strand, General Agent April 24 at 11 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn fields
TUTT, CHARLES RICHARD, Devizes, Wilts, Boot Dealer April 23 at 12.30 Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Bristol
WHITE, JOHN HENRY, Coundon Gate, Durham, Butcher April 22 at 4.30 Three Tuns Hotel, Durham
WOODS, EDMUND, Russell st, Covent Garden, Theatrical Armourer April 23 at 11 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn fields

ADJUDICATIONS.

ADLAM, WILLIAM HENRY, Reading, Fancy Warehouseman Reading Pet Feb 9 Ord Feb 9
BARKER, JOHN, Whitby, Yorks, Grocer Stockton on Tees and Middlesborough Pet April 9 Ord April 9
BROOKES, ALEXANDER, Birmingham, Market Gardener Birmingham Pet April 3 Ord April 11
CATER, WILLIAM, Bredfield, Suffolk, Farmer Ipswich Pet April 10 Ord April 10
CHUCK, JOSEPH, Tottenham, formerly Maltster Edmonton Pet April 3 Ord April 10
COATES, ALFRED, Bradford, Pianoforte Dealer Bradford Pet April 10 Ord April 10
DAUNTON, LUCY RACHEL WHITE, Bristol, Stay Manufacturer Bristol Pet April 1 Ord April 10
DAWSON, JOHN SAMUEL BALDWINSON, Otley, Yorks, Journeyman Joiner Leeds Pet April 11 Ord April 11
DIMMACK, THOMAS JAMES, Wolverhampton, Horse Dealer Wolverhampton Pet April 9 Ord April 11
FEARY, WILLIAM JAMES, jun, Goswell rd, Highgate, Builder High Court Pet April 11 Ord April 11
FROST, ROWLAND, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton, Galvanized Iron Manufacturer Wolverhampton Pet April 3 Ord April 11
HEADLEY, ARTHUR WILLIAM MORRIS, Cheltenham, late Capt in H. M.'s Army Cheltenham Pet Dec 10 Ord April 12
HEATH, SAMUEL, Hanley, Ironmonger Hanley Pet Feb 26 Ord April 10
HELLEN, JAMES, Colchester, Butcher Colchester Pet April 1 Ord April 10
JACOB, ALFRED, Maclise rd, Kensington, Merchant High Court Pet March 5 Ord April 10

JOHNSTON, ROBERT MEVINS, Newcastle on Tyne, Grocer Newcastle on Tyne Pet March 24 Ord April 11
KEMP, WILLIAM, Shipdham, Norfolk, Farmer Norwich Pet March 25 Ord April 10
LEANING, JOSEPH, Great Grimsby, Bricklayer Great Grimsby Pet April 10 Ord April 10
LEE, ROBERT, Newport, Mon, Boot Dealer Newport, Mon Pet March 27 Ord April 12
MOFFATT, ROBERT MAXWELL, Blackpool, Physician Preston Pet April 12 Ord April 12
NEALE, MATTHEW HENRY, East Greenwich, Chemist Greenwich Pet March 13 Ord April 9
ORMROD, JAMES, Pendlebury, Lancs, Coal Merchant Salford Pet March 28 Ord April 11
OWENS, HANNAH, Swansea, Butcher Swansea Pet April 10 Ord April 10
PHILPOT, WILLIAM, Worcester, Licensed Victualler Pet April 9 Ord April 9
POLLARD, WILLIAM, Burton on Trent, Woollen Draper Burton on Trent Pet April 9 Ord April 9
POTTS, THOMAS, Harrogate, Monumental Mason York Pet April 3 Ord April 10
PRITCHETT, ALBERT, Salisbury, Butcher Salisbury Pet March 22 Ord April 9
ROE, ANN, Arlecdon Hill, Cumberland, Innkeeper Whitehaven Pet April 7 Ord April 10
ROGERS, JACOB, Brockley, Kent, Clerk High Court Pet March 8 Ord April 12
ROUND, JONAH, Old Hill, Rowley Regis, Staffs Licensed Victualler Dudley Pet April 2 Ord April 2
SCHOFIELD, WILLIAM HENRY, Stratford on Avon, Butcher Warwick Pet April 1 Ord April 10
SKELTON, HENRY, Leatherhead, Surrey, Builder Croydon Pet April 8 Ord April 9
SMITH, THOMAS YATES, Nottingham, Beer Seller Nottingham Pet April 10 Ord April 10
TRASK, WILLIAM SAMUEL, Bermondsey New rd, Butcher High Court Pet April 11 Ord April 12
WEBBER, GEORGE, Newton Abbot, Devon, Ironfounder Exeter Pet March 31 Ord April 11

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

GRAVY, PHILIP, Central st, St Luke's, Master Baker High Court Adjud May 2, 1889 Annul April 12

SALES OF ENSUING WEEK

April 23.—Messrs EDWIN FOX & BOUSFIELD, at the Mart, E.C., at 2 o'clock, Freehold Properties (see advertisement, March 29, p. 4.)
April 24.—Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS, CLARK, & Co., at the Mart, E.C., Plots of Freehold Building Land (see advertisement, April 12, page 4)
April 25.—Messrs. ELLIS & SON, at the Mart, E.C., at 2 o'clock, Freehold Building Site, Freehold and Leasehold Investments (see advertisement, April 12, p. 4.)
April 25.—Messrs. BAKER & SONS, at the Mart, E.C., at 2 o'clock, Freehold Reversionary Ground-Rent (see advertisement, this week, p. 4.)
April 25.—Messrs GREEN & SON, at the Mart, E.C., at 1 for 2 precisely, City Freehold Ground-Rent (see advertisement, April 12, p. 4)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE.—April 4, at The Lodge, East Acton, W., the wife of Edward Clarke, solicitor, of a daughter.
MARSH.—April 14, at Devoncroft, Kingston-upon-Thames, the wife of Bedford J. Marsh, solicitor, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROWLATT—HEMINGWAY.—April 10, at Twigworth Parish Church, Glos, Sidney Arthur Taylor Rowlatt, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late James Hemingway, Esq., of Macclesfield.

DEATHS.

DILLWYN.—April 14, Henry de la Beche Dillwyn, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, aged 45.
JACKSON.—April 9, at Hadleigh Hall, Suffolk, Sir Louis Stuart Jackson, C.I.E., late Puisne Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, aged 66.
STEPHENS.—April 12, at Presteign, William Stephens, Clerk of the Peace for Radnorshire, aged 76.
TEATHER.—April 13, at 33, Camberwell-park, William Edward Teather, solicitor, aged 45.

All letters intended for publication in the "Solicitors' Journal" must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

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Labor omnibus unus—*Georgicon, Lib. IV.*

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RICHARD PENNINGTON, Esq. (Messrs Cookson, Wainewright, & Pennington), 64, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.

The OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY is to enable Solicitors, by co-operation among themselves, to ensure the highest efficiency in all branches of their Law Stationery work, and to share in the profits arising therefrom.

After setting aside a reserve and a 6 per cent. preferential cumulative dividend, the PROFITS are divided between (*a*) Shareholders and (*b*) Customers, being Solicitors whose accounts amount to £100 per annum (less payments), until the former have received 12 per cent. in a after which such Customers take the whole residue.

In addition, LIBERAL DISCOUNTS are allowed, as shown in the Price List, and the Society supplies goods on account and without requiring payments before delivery.

Price Lists forwarded post-free on application to the Secretary, W. H. S. SHIRLEY, 12, New-court, Carey-street.

The Society does not give legal advice or transact any work which is required by law to be done by a duly-qualified Solicitor

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